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NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

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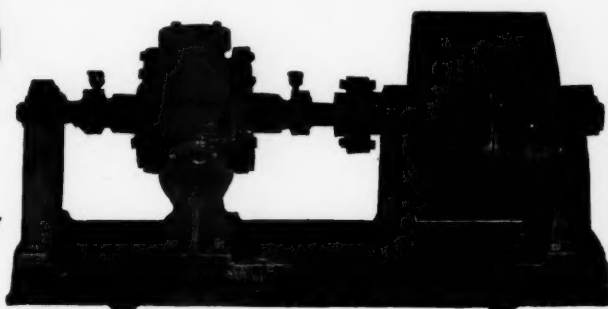
APRIL 20, 1918

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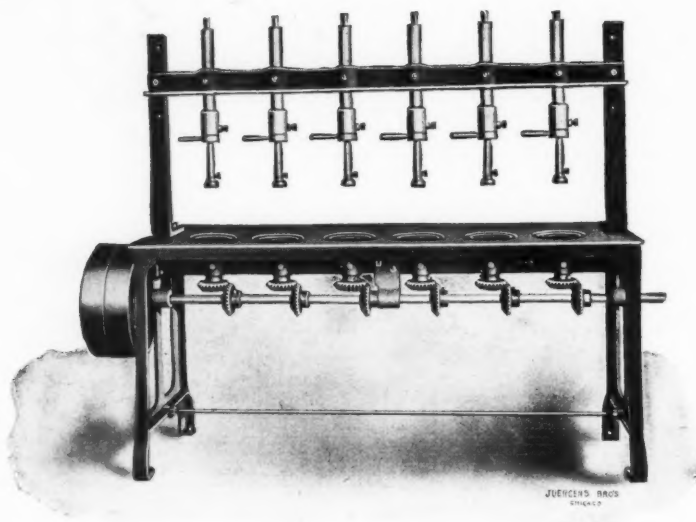
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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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No. 16.

MEAT COMMISSION IN SESSION

The President's meat commission, appointed about ten days ago at the instance of Food Administrator Hoover to formulate a complete Government policy for handling the livestock and meat situation, is in daily session at Washington. Its sessions are not held in public, as the discussion of matters of policy are entirely of a confidential nature. It has before it a mass of facts and statistics, and these are being studied with a view to arriving at the best plan to follow in stabilizing the meat situation.

Less talk is heard of Government operation of packing plants, and practically none at all of Government ownership. Such experiments are not relished by those in authority, and even antagonistic critics are admitting that it would be unwise to take meat packing out of the hands of packinghouse experts and put it into the hands of politicians or others unacquainted with its difficulties.

The meat commission includes representatives of the Departments of Labor and Agriculture, Tariff Board, Trade Commission and Food Administration, livestock men and farmers. The meat industry is not represented. It will continue in session daily until a report is formulated, as the matter is one demanding speedy settlement.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT MEAT PLANT

It is reported from London that the British Food Ministry will establish a plant in London for the manufacture of various kinds of meat products which do not come within the ration regulations. The intention is to put on the market attractive foods made from by-products of the slaughterhouse which have been simply wasted—at any rate, in the south of England—but which are staple foods on the Continent. Various kinds of sausage will be manufactured, in which meat products that are not in the meat schedule will be used, as well as black puddings.

The concern will be managed by a company called the National Meat Products, Ltd. The directors of the company will be nominated by Lord Rhondda, the Food Controller. The company has been registered with a capital of \$25 in 100 shares of twenty-five cents each and a called-up capital of fifty cents. A treasury grant has been given, but it is to be repaid out of profits, and all the profits made are to be put into the business. The directors include the meat experts of the Ministry.

Every slaughterhouse in the country is now under the control of the Ministry of Food, so there will be little difficulty in supplying all the wants of the factory. In some

parts of the north of England there are already factories of the kind. There is a model one at Birmingham, but in the south of the country such foods have been despised until the coming into force of the rationing scheme.

TO FIX HIDE AND SKIN VALUES

Prices in the hide and skin markets are to be "stabilized" by the Government. A conference in Washington this week between representatives of the War Industries Board and packers, country hide dealers and tanners resulted in the selection of an advisory committee to determine for the Government the relative value of the various grades of hides and skins. Van A. Wallin, president of the Tanners' Council, was elected chairman.

The report made by the committee, it is understood, will form a basis on which the price-fixing committee of the War Industries Board may determine the price of leather products to the consumer.

Why Should We Save?

Our Government wants to spend 19 billion dollars this year, a sum so vast that it cannot be comprehended.

From 1791 to January 1, 1917, a period of 126 years, the Government spent only 26 billion, 300 million dollars for all purposes—for wars and in times of peace, for pensions, for the Panama Canal, and for every other expense of the Government. This is only about five billion dollars more than has been appropriated by Congress to be spent in one year to provide for the tremendous demands of the war.

This sum cannot be borrowed except from the people. It cannot be raised except by taxation or loans. It cannot be raised by either method except from the current income of the people. We must save, save, save, and lend those savings to the Government.

Buy Liberty Bonds.

TRADING IN LARD SUBSTITUTES

A conference was held in Washington last week between officials of the Food Administration and about 50 representatives of the trade on the subject of trading in lard substitutes. New regulations for trading in these products are now being formulated, and will be made public within a short time.

The Government announces its intention of "stabilizing" this industry, as it has others. Statements made by Government representatives at the conference indicated that the Government would not tolerate many practices heretofore indulged in, such as rebates and allowances to dealers, jobbers and brokers, and sales f. o. b. at point of manufacture. It is understood that the proposed changes in the trading regulations are not drastic, and as suggested they appeared to be satisfactory to a majority of those attending the conference.

The principal changes proposed are for the purpose of stabilizing prices of lard substitutes. No manufacturer will be allowed to sell at different prices on the same day to different customers or at different points. Dealers will not be permitted allowances for storage or otherwise, except the usual discount for cash and similar commercial transactions. The delivered price is to be based on 5,000 lbs., 22½ cents per lb., with a differential of 1¼ cents over on quantities less than that amount. Sales by consignment are not favored.

Questions discussed at the conference included those referred to, also the price and price unit on proprietary brands, the unit on package goods, the unit on mixed lots of standard and proprietary brands, price differentials applying to tierce lots, tubs, buckets, tin and iron containers, and on lots ranging from one to 100 lbs. Discussion on some of these points was very animated, and there were marked differences of opinion. The Government representatives stated that they would take all these arguments into consideration, and make decision accordingly.

SALES MARGIN ON MEATS AND LARD

The Federal Food Administration has issued notice of its regulations controlling maximum margins on sales by wholesalers to retailers of various commodities, including provisions, lard, etc.

The maximum margin over delivered cost allowed to wholesalers on lard and lard substitutes in bulk, packages of 50 lbs. or over, is 1¼ to 2 cents per pound. In packages of less than 50 lbs. the profit margin allowed is from 8 to 10 per cent. On standard hams and bacon a maximum margin of 1 to 2 cents

per pound is permitted. On cottonseed oil the maximum margin is fixed at 12 to 15 per cent. over delivered cost. The notice further says:

Any gross margins upon sales to retailers in excess of the foregoing margins will be regarded as prima facie evidence of a violation of the statute and the rules.

These margins are guides only. They do not change the rules. The margin is still limited to a "reasonable advance over the actual purchase price of the particular goods sold without regard to market or replacement value."

No commodity covered by this rule should be sold at a margin above delivered cost (actual purchase price, plus freight to railway terminal in jobber's city or town) of the particular goods sold which will yield any greater profit than the dealer customarily enjoyed on the same commodity in the pre-war period on an even market under freely competitive conditions. High margins, even if customary during pre-war period are not justifiable now. Unreasonable margins are not excused by lower margins on other transactions in the same commodity or in other commodities.

Costs of business and customary margins differ widely even within small areas and for this reason the foregoing maximums are variable; for instance, in the case of canned salmon, from 12 per cent. to 15 per cent. But even the lower margin, 12 per cent., may be an unreasonable margin for certain dealers. The reasonable margin for any particular dealer depends upon his cost of operation.

The margins named are ample to include all ordinary carrying charges. If general conditions should later necessitate the carrying of goods for a longer period than usual, further consideration will be given to this feature.

MEATS IN COLD STORAGE.

The monthly report of the Bureau of Markets, U. S. Department of Agriculture, shows storage holdings of frozen and cured meats, including lard, on April 1, 1918, as follows:

Frozen Beef.—The 375 storages that reported showed total stocks of 280,964,662 pounds. The 322 storages reporting for April 1 this year and last show present holdings of 250,868,255 pounds, compared with 154,192,972 pounds last year, an increase of 62.7 per cent. The 360 storages that reported for both March 1 and April 1, 1918, showed an increase of 8,744,943, or 3.2 per cent., while the 295 storages reporting their holdings for both March 1 and April 1, 1917, showed a decrease of 32,655,611, or 18.7 per cent.

Cured Beef.—The 372 storages that reported showed total stocks of 34,362,022 pounds. The 330 storages reporting for April 1 this year and last show present holdings of 32,954,304 pounds, compared with 30,601,470 pounds last year, an increase of 7.7 per cent. The 551 storages that reported for both March 1 and April 1, 1918, showed a decrease of 1,482,611, or 4.1 per cent., while the 302 storages reporting their holdings for both March 1 and April 1, 1917, showed a decrease of 5,371,683 pounds, or 15.0 per cent.

Frozen Lamb and Mutton.—The 211 storages that reported showed total stocks of 6,274,851 pounds. The 170 storages reporting for April 1 this year and last show present holdings of 5,653,730 pounds, compared with 4,871,273 pounds last year, an increase of 16.1 per cent. The 198 storages that reported for both March 1 and April 1, 1918, showed a decrease of 1,551,907 pounds, or 20.0 per cent., while the 151 storages reporting their holdings for both March 1 and April 1, 1917, showed a decrease of 271,912 pounds, or 5.6 per cent.

Frozen Pork.—The 357 storages that reported showed total stocks of 129,636,172 pounds. The 305 storages reporting for April 1 this year and last, show present holdings of 112,676,886 pounds compared with 64,996,160 pounds last year, an increase of 73.4 per

cent. The 338 storages that reported for both March 1 and April 1, 1918, showed an increase of 26,153,893 pounds or 25.5 per cent, while the 273 storages reporting their holdings for both March 1 and April 1, 1917, showed a decrease of 459,988 pounds or 0.7 per cent.

Dry Salt Pork.—The 467 storages that reported showed total stocks of 439,575,788 pounds. The 411 storages reporting for April 1 this year and last show present holdings of 417,733,224 pounds compared with 234,395,683 pounds last year, an increase of 78.2 per cent. The 437 storages that reported for both March 1 and April 1, 1918, showed an increase of 45,669,638 pounds or 11.7 per cent, while the

(Continued on page 33.)

WON'T PAY LIVESTOCK DAMAGES

Livestock interests are not apt to be as enthusiastic about Government operation of the railroads as they are about Government operation of packinghouses, since they learned that the Government railroad administration intends to cut off their source of revenue from damage claims. It is announced that the Government probably will not allow claims on livestock resulting from delays in transit or because of losses sustained through a market decline during the delayed arrival of livestock at stock yards or markets.

This, if true, is the most vital order the railway administration has inaugurated as affecting the livestock industry, says the Kansas City Drovers' Telegram. It is said that the Government contends that a transportation emergency has arisen, and while all possible diligence will be used to get livestock over the roads as quickly as possible, yet the exigencies of war times preclude any financial responsibility on the part of the Government for such delays.

MEAT SUPPLIES IN MARCH

Official Government figures on receipts of meat animals in March at 65 markets, large and small, throughout the country show total receipts of 1,700,077 cattle and calves, compared to 1,324,995 a year ago. Hog marketing was reported at 4,420,112, compared to 3,367,588 a year ago. Receipts of sheep and lambs are given as 1,243,094, compared to 1,232,543 a year ago.

For the three months of the year total receipts at these 65 points were: Cattle and calves, 4,905,143, compared to 4,298,766 a year ago; hogs, 13,264,605, compared to 12,422,762 a year ago; sheep, 3,664,580, compared to 4,125,061 last year.

Official reports to The National Provisioner from seven chief centers for March show receipts as follows, with totals compared:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	304,187	66,287	975,169	257,950
Kansas City	170,338	8,267	275,229	114,842
Omaha	150,912	*	393,347	229,292
St. Louis	78,749	*	320,226	18,124
St. Joseph	60,003	4,308	204,414	106,939
Sioux City	74,372	2,540	300,371	19,403
St. Paul	62,570	19,424	200,991	19,471

TL. Mech., '18.	901,131	100,826	2,669,747	766,021
TL. Mech., '17.	607,315	82,471	1,873,056	801,258

Receipts for three months ending March, 1918:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	845,199	147,599	2,621,601	798,592
Kansas City	523,095	26,995	848,963	351,711
Omaha	436,940	*	1,087,828	638,610
St. Louis	270,642	*	949,883	73,307
St. Joseph	190,298	14,147	674,511	250,567
Sioux City	187,639	4,555	784,457	65,103
St. Paul	162,671	46,079	624,224	56,476

TL. 3 mos., '18.	2,616,454	239,575	7,501,467	2,234,066
TL. 3 mos., '17.	2,145,642	228,329	7,263,018	2,601,932

*Calves not separately reported.

Bargains in equipment may be obtained by watching the "For Sale" department, page 48.

Reduce Meat Cost by Correcting Trade Abuses

With livestock producers demanding higher prices for animals, and consumers asking for lower prices for meats, the meat trade is "between the devil and the deep sea." Packinghouse organization is a model of economy and waste in wholesale marketing would appear to be at a minimum. Reforms in the retail trade are now under consideration by a committee of retailers working with the Food Administration at Washington.

Abuses have crept into the meat business all over the country, as a result of competition, elaborate service to customers, and other trade causes, and these abuses are now being eliminated. A good example is being set in Western Pennsylvania, where the meat trade is working with the Federal Food Administrator to correct a number of things.

Among these reforms are the following: Only one delivery a day by wholesalers to customers; economy in the use of trays, baskets, etc.; discontinuing the linking of such sausages as wienerwurst, frankfurters and fresh pork sausage, thereby saving expense; stopping "collect" and "reverse" telegraph and phone messages from customers; stopping the evil practice on customers' part of indiscriminate refusal of goods sent by wagon or truck, very often because of a change in market price.

These reforms are already in force in Pittsburgh and are having a good effect. The order sent to all meat dealers on April 1 by Food Administrator W. D. George was as follows:

You are hereby instructed:

1. To make not more than one delivery per day of twenty-four hours to any one customer, with the exception of customers located in the Pittsburgh and Allegheny markets, where, owing to their limited storage facilities, two deliveries per day may be made.
2. To use trays, baskets, and other suitable shipping receptacles for the delivery of all products requiring such containers when delivered by means of wagons or trucks, and to return them to your shipping department by means of the wagon or truck making the delivery, in order that they may be used again. Such trays, baskets, etc., must be cleaned and kept in a sanitary condition. This will eliminate the waste due to the use of trays, baskets, boxes, etc., which have been left with the customer.
3. To discontinue the practice of linking those styles of sausages known to the trade as wieners, frankfurters, and fresh pork sausage.
4. To discontinue the practice of paying the expense of "Collect" and "Reverse" telegraph or telephone messages from customers.
5. To prevent the loss of perishable food products sent by wagon or truck delivery by insisting upon its acceptance by the customer who placed the order for it when delivery is made to the customer within twenty-four hours of the time the order was placed.
6. To notify the undersigned at your earliest convenience the names of any dealers or wholesalers who fail to comply with these instructions, in order that the necessary steps may be taken to secure a full compliance therewith.

W. D. GEORGE, Federal Food Administrator for Allegheny County.

Facts About Livestock and Meat Situation

There is a great deal of discussion going on as to whether there is an actual shortage of meat supplies in this country, or whether there is an ample supply of livestock for all needs, both in numbers of animals and weight of meat.

Livestock interests contend there is an ample supply, but that prices are so low that further production will be discouraged. In a recent letter to members the American National Livestock Association says:

"During the year 1917 the number of cattle sent to market for slaughter was the largest in history, and the fact that our supply on January 1, 1918, showed a substantial increase, despite the larger slaughter, is convincing evidence that at present there is no shortage of beef cattle. With the exception of 1916, the shipment of hogs to market during 1917 was the largest ever recorded, and the present supply exceeds all previous yearly estimates.

"The livestock industry of the United States responded to the appeal of President Wilson, the Food Administration and the Department of Agriculture for increased production. At present there are ample supplies of meat food animals in the United States to take care of all probable demands from our allies, to supply our army and navy generously, and for a normal domestic consumption. This supply has been produced under exceedingly adverse conditions as to labor, cost of animal feeds, etc. The result is a great credit to all those engaged in the livestock business.

"There is, however, one alarming aspect of the present situation which must be promptly and effectively met by our Government, or this country will soon be confronted with a disastrous shortage in meat supplies. We refer to the tremendous losses from which feeders of livestock are now suffering. When stockmen were urged to increase production, they were assured of receiving profitable prices—cost of production plus a reasonable profit—and were promised the support of our Government in maintaining such prices. It was represented that, through the centralized purchases for our allies by the Food Administration, and the purchases for our army and navy, there was no reasonable doubt about the ability of the Food Administration to make good its pledge.

"We are convinced that the Food Administration is exercising a distinct influence on prices for livestock. We believe it possesses that indirect power over prices through its purchases and through the licensing of the packers. We further believe that, so long as our Government possesses any power over prices for livestock, it should protect those who responded to its appeal for an abnormal production. It should make good its obligation."

Actual Decrease in the Supply of Meat.

On the other hand, the statement appears in the 1918 Armour Year Book that while there has been an increase per head of livestock, there was actually a decrease in pounds of meat which offsets the increase in numbers. This authority says:

More and more, as the war progresses, do the greater production of livestock and the conservation of meat become pressing necessities. While there has been a numerical increase of livestock in the United States in 1917, the tendency of farmers to ship their cattle and hogs before they are properly finished, due to advanced cost of feed and eagerness to get high market prices has brought about a decreased poundage per animal.

Our own records, borne out by those of the industry in general, show a loss of weight of approximately 10 per cent. in 1917

as compared with 1916. This offsets the increase in numbers.

During 1917 Armour & Company paid to livestock producers in the United States alone the sum of \$341,743,275.97 for cattle, hogs and sheep, or \$109,167,133.05 more than a similar poundage would have cost at the 1915 scale of prices. This additional sum necessarily had to be collected from consumers to be turned over to producers.

War conditions have created a tremendous demand. Herds of meat-producing animals in Europe have been diminished by approximately 114,000,000 head. Supplies from South America and Australia have been cut off by lack of ships. The mobilizing of over a million American soldiers has increased consumption tremendously.

War-time wages also lead to more active buying. In England, for example, the working classes, who formerly ate meat only at weekly intervals, now eat it daily. To a considerable extent similar conditions in America have had a like effect.

All of these factors indicate that livestock and meat prices will undoubtedly remain high for a long time to come. So tremendous has the problem become that only concerted and simultaneous action by producer, purveyor and consumer can bring relief. The task is staggering in its immensity, but there are many hopeful indications.

Obviously, we must look first to the producer. For him the Government has largely taken the speculation out of production, and inasmuch as his gains are assured for years to come, he can combine patriotism with profit by increasing and improving his herds.

He must breed for quality that will produce maximum weight in the shortest time. Every unused nook and corner of his farm should grow feed for his animals. Surplus dairy calves should be fed no longer than is necessary to bring them to the veal stage, thus conserving feed, while beef calves should be saved and brought to earliest maturity.

The consumer's contribution lies in using as little meat as possible. The saving of one ounce of meat daily per person in the United States would be equivalent to an additional annual supply of over two million cattle. Meatless days, the more general use of fish, poultry and vegetables, guarding against waste—all will aid in relieving the situation.

HORSES SLAUGHTERED FOR FOOD

Slaughtering of horse for use as human food is in very small volume in cities where this practice is permitted and the sale of horse flesh allowed, according to information coming to the U. S. Bureau of Markets through its representatives at local offices. Among the cities which permit the selling of horse flesh for human food are Cleveland, Milwaukee, New

York, Portland, Ore., and Toledo, O. Recent information received by the Bureau relative to this subject is given below by cities.

Chicago reports that there are many horses in the country of little value for work purposes, which have a food value and could be used for that purpose, if the market were available and owners of such horses knew where to reach horse meat dealers. This has been disclosed in an indirect way through correspondence reaching a Chicago commission firm. In response to a market letter the commission firm received from twenty-five to thirty letters from farmers and ranchmen in Montana offering from one to thirty carloads of horses to be sold for meat purposes. The letters stated that the animals offered were "over aged," "wire cut," "under sized," and "inbred" below ordinary market requirements, but in "good flesh and health." The Chicago health ordinance does not permit horse meat to be sold within the city, and consequently there is no market for these horses at that point.

In New York City, the numbers of horses killed weekly for food during the first three weeks of March were 33 head, 23 head and 17 head, respectively. Prices paid for live animals during that period ranged from \$5.00 to \$30.00 a head, and varied on the judgment of the buyer as to yield and quality of meat. In most cases the animals were in the older classes, having passed the stage of general usefulness. Demand for horse meat is largely from the foreign population, and prevails because prices are relatively low.

In Portland, Ore., city health officials report an average of 15 horses per week slaughtered and sold for human consumption.

TO HELP PORK PRODUCTION.

E. Z. Russell, of Omaha, Neb., one of the best-known authorities in the country in swine husbandry, has been appointed by the United States Department of Agriculture as a specialist in swine husbandry. On April 1 he took charge of the swine investigations and pork production work of the Animal Husbandry Division of the Department, including the work which the division is doing in co-operation with the States Relations Service to organize pork clubs. Mr. Russell assisted the Animal Husbandry Division last winter in the pork production campaign. He is a breeder of thirty years' experience and has been the manager of the National Swine Show and secretary of the National Swine Growers' Association.

MEAT RIOTS IN AUSTRIA

According to advices from Switzerland the economic situation of Austria is more critical than at any time since the war began. The Vienna *Neuwe Free Press* announced that lamentable scenes alternate each day with tumultuous ones in the different markets of Vienna, where meat is unprocurable.

The Viennese are not able to buy even the ration of 200 grammes of meat a week which is officially allowed them. The burgomaster of Vienna declared to the municipal council that the sanitary service estimated the food deficit of the capital at 65 per cent.

At Prague the situation is still worse. This week the bread supply is 274,000 kilos short. Disturbances have occurred, and the governor has had to promise the relief demanded.

Our Best Customers

The proceeds of the Liberty Loan, including the greater part of that loaned to our Allies, are being spent for American products—the products of our factories, our farms, our mines, and other industries. In lending to the United States the people of the United States are lending to their best and largest customer and obtaining the safest investment in the world.

Buy Liberty Bonds.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Nothing but actual, bona fide inquiries are answered on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade." The National Provisioner uses no "made-up" queries, with answers taken out of old, out-of-date books. The effort is made to take up and investigate each question as it comes in, and to answer it as thoroughly as time and space will permit, with a view to the special need of that particular inquirer. It must be remembered that the answering of these questions takes time, and that the space is necessarily limited, and the inquirers must not grow impatient if the publication of answers is delayed somewhat. It should also be remembered that packing house practice is constantly changing and improving, and that experts seldom agree, so that there is always room for honest difference of opinion. Readers are invited to criticize what appears here, as well as to ask questions.)

HARDENING OILS AND FATS.

A foreign subscriber asks this question:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Is there not some oil, either substituted for stearine or mixed with it, that is used in the manufacture of low-priced candles? Do you know of any material of this kind made in your country? If so, can you tell us who are the manufacturers?

There is such a product. A hydrogenated oil is used, the hydrogenating process being a secret known to but few in the trade; that is, the successful method of hydrogenation of oils and fats. Much has been exploited in regard to this process, but nothing practical has yet gotten away from patentees of the secret processes. By looking over the columns of The National Provisioner you will find reliable concerns which advertise "hardened" oils, and to these we refer you. We would be pleased to give you detailed information were it in our power; it must be borne in mind that these methods are covered thoroughly by patents.

CAUSE AND CURE FOR "SOFT" BACON.

The following inquiry comes from Canada:

Editor The National Provisioner:

We are having trouble with our breakfast bacon coming through in too soft condition. We are sweet pickling our stock for seven days. What method would you advise to obtain a firm, dry-cured product?

"Soft" bacon is due to several causes. "Scalawag" hogs, such as immature, under-

fed hogs—emaciated matured hogs, grassers, distillery and brewery slop-fed hogs, are responsible to some extent, but chiefly "soft" bacon is due to hogs being fed too much of certain oil-containing material, and such bacon cannot be hardened to equal "firm" bacon.

"Soft" bacon should not be pickled for smoking, but preferably dry salted, kept in as low a temperature as consistent, handled as little as possible, and sold as dry salt bacon. Discourage feeders from producing and marketing such hogs. They are easily traceable when received in noticeable numbers. This is the most effective way, in the long run, to get rid of "soft" bacon.

PACKING MEATS IN BORAX

Regulations of the Federal meat inspection authorities concerning the packing of meats in borax for export were printed in a recent issue. By an unfortunate printer's error a portion of an important sentence in this regulation was omitted, altering its sense.

The rules require the packing of boraxed meats for export in compartments of the establishment separate from those in which domestic meats are packed; or if they are packed in the regular room, no other product is allowed in the room at the same time. The regulation as issued is as follows:

To Inspectors in Charge of Meat Inspection: Hereafter containers of meats packed in borax shall be conspicuously stencilled at the time of packing, in letters and figures not less than 1 inch in height, with a statement showing that the product is for export, packed in preservatives, and the establishment number, in the following form: "For Export. Packed in Preservatives. Est. —."

Preservative meat inspection stamps shall be affixed and certificates issued only when the meat is about to be forwarded for immediate export.

Such meats shall be prepared and packed in compartments of the establishment separate and apart from the compartments in which any meat or product is prepared or

packed for domestic use or consumption, or they may be packed in the regular packing room, provided no other meat or product is allowed in the packing room during the time of such packing. In the latter case, after the packing is completed the packing room shall be thoroughly cleansed of the preservative before the packing of other articles therein is resumed.

When boraxed meats are stored pending exportation they shall be held under bureau lock in a separate room or substantially separated compartment thereof, containing no other meat or meat food product.

Permission must first be secured from the Washington office before meats packed in borax are shipped from one official establishment to another or to an unofficial establishment for storage. After such permission has been granted the following instructions shall apply to shipments of this kind destined to official as well as unofficial establishments:

Government seals shall be applied to the cars in which such meats are shipped and a M. I. Form 109-F issued for each shipment showing the contents to be meat packed in borax. The inspector in charge at destination should make arrangements whereby he will be notified of the arrival of such shipments, in order that a bureau employee may be detailed to break the Government seals and supervise the removal of the product to the establishment where it shall be stored under bureau lock in a separate room or substantially separated compartment thereof, containing no other meat or meat product, until such time as the meat is to be forwarded for immediate export, when a reinspection should be made and if the product is sound, healthful, wholesome and fit for human food the necessary export preservative stamps and certificates should be issued. However, in the case of product that is to be stored in a freezer it may be reinspected at the time it enters the establishment to avoid the necessity of defrosting the meat for reinspection at the time of export.

J. R. MOHLER,
Chief of Bureau.

HAVE YOU A DIFFICULTY?

Is there some problem in the operation of your plant that bothers you? Submit it to The National Provisioner and get the answer.

Crowding Production Interests Every Factory Management in America Today

In one of the largest soap works in the Central West a Swenson evaporator rated at 6,000 pounds of crude lye per hour in an eight months' run handled from 6,600 to 7,200 pounds per hour.

In another particular instance a Swenson rated to handle 1,100 gallons per hour of sodium benzo sulphite has been actually crowded to an average of 1,800 gallons per hour.

Numerous Swenson installations handling many different liquors are producing daily from 20 to 60% above rated capacity and showing absolutely no loss in efficiency.

Flexibility of capacity is indeed a source of great satisfaction, especially at this time.

SWENSON EVAPORATOR CO.

945 Monadnock Block, Chicago

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

New York and
Chicago

Official Organ American Meat Packers'
Association

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PAUL I. ALDRICH, Editor.

GENERAL OFFICES.

No. 116 Nassau St. (Morton Building), New York,
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Telephone, Harrison 476.

Correspondence on all subjects of practical interest to our readers is cordially invited.

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PROFITEERING IN MEATS

Standing between the livestock producer and the meat consumer, the meat packer is accused by both of profiteering. The livestock raiser wants more money for his animals, and the consumer wants cheaper meat. How is it to be done?

Government reports are authority for the statement that 66 to 75 per cent. of the yield of a steer goes to the stockman, 3 to 4 per cent. for shipping and stockyards expense, 5 to 6 per cent. is packing cost, and 15 to 20 per cent. is retailing expense.

A verified audit of the books of one of the largest and most economically-operated packing concerns in the country shows that it actually sold beef in 1917 at less than the live steer cost. The by-products, the saved waste, enabled this large packer to make the enormous profit of \$1.29 per steer! If this was the best this big packer could do, how did the hundreds of smaller concerns come out?

It is an admitted fact that packers make their profits on enormous volume of business, rather than on profit margin. The Federal Government actually limits all packers to a profit of 2½ per cent. on every dollar of business they do. What other industry, dealing in perishables or not, gets along on as narrow a margin? And yet the public is persistently told that meat packers are profiteering.

These figures are put forward, as columns

more might be quoted, in defense of the meat ourselves, as well as lend our money, and then, and not until then, shall we have the satisfaction of knowing that we have done our full duty to America.

It should not be forgotten that the honor of America has been pledged. That means that the honor of each of us, individually, has been pledged. The nations to whom we have promised the freedom of democracy look to us to redeem that promise. To applaud the utterances of the President, that have thrilled the world, and not to take off our coats and do everything in our power to convert those utterances into accomplishment, would be to imply that we did not care whether the promises were fulfilled.

At the office, in the store, at the plant—wherever we are—we should be prepared to act as missionaries for Liberty Bonds. The more freely we give ourselves to this work, the clearer will be our vision of an America worthy to be the guide and adviser of the nations under reconstruction after the war.

FOOD WILL WIN THE WAR

Every man in the packinghouse industry can do his part to win the war, even if he does not put on a uniform or take part in the conflict. And this means more than buying Liberty Bonds or War Savings Stamps, or even contributing to the Red Cross and other relief work.

It is acknowledged by everybody, on both sides of the ocean, that food will win the war. The economic blow will be the decisive one. The allied armies will not give up, no matter how far they are driven back. They are determined to fight on. But to fight they must have food, and so must the civilian population who are laboring to support them in the field.

Providing this food is not merely a matter of figuring and planning. It is not even a matter of labor for those particularly engaged in food industries and food production. It is a matter that concerns every individual who works, no matter where. It is the extra effort he makes, the special care he uses, in addition to what he is already doing, that is going to count in the conserving of enough food to win the war.

As Mr. Weissman says in his open letter on another page "to the men who work with their hands in the packinghouse industry of the United States," these men have the most wonderful opportunity of their lives to help the patriotic cause of conservation. An extra effort by each one will save millions and do wonders toward winning the war. The humble day-to-day grind of the man in the packinghouse industry may not seem heroic, but it is, if it is pursued in an heroic spirit. It is such a spirit that will get results. Such a spirit must animate each one, if we are to win.

THE THIRD LIBERTY LOAN

There can be little doubt that the Third Liberty Loan will be a success. The question to be decided is how great a success it will be. And there is one thing, and one thing only that will furnish answer to that question, that can determine the volume of that success. That is the extent to which individual effort is expended.

The banks may respond generously, corporations may contribute liberally, but the test of real success rests in how far the average citizen of moderate means makes this loan his personal affair, not only subscribing to the limit of his ability, but giving his time and his talents to the cause.

These loans do not merely furnish money with which the Government may prosecute the war—they supply opportunity for the upbuilding of the nation. There is one way in which America can be exalted. Something more than the singing of the first verse of "The Star-Spangled Banner" is necessary. That something is righteousness.

It was in answer to the appeal of righteousness that we entered this war, and it is by righteousness and service that those of us who remain at home may help to win it. If we do our part loyally and fully, we shall aid in more than the winning of the war.

For years the growth of materialism and reckless waste by State governments, municipalities and individuals has caused grave concern to thinkers who have studied the future of America. Many have agreed that the solution of an important problem, the salvation of the country, could only come by response to a call for sacrifice.

It is in this manner that we must individually regard this opportunity to work for the Third Liberty Loan. We must be prepared to spend ourselves without stint. A chance is before us to educate ourselves while we educate others; to redeem and refresh ourselves while we assist at the redemption of the nation.

Let none of us take credit for loaning money to America at a fair rate of interest. There is no merit or sacrifice in that. Not to do so would be to show foolishness as well as lack of patriotism. Our own interests are bound up in the future of America, even its material future. We cannot afford to see it suffer in prestige.

What we should be willing to do is to give

TRADE GLEANINGS

Fire damaged the Albert Webster Packing Company's plant at 1931-35 O'Fallon street, St. Louis, Mo.

Work has been started on the new plant of the Cockran, Hill Co., at Union Abattoir, Baltimore, Md.

The Anderson Fertilizer Co., Anderson, S. C., will increase capacity; new machinery has been ordered.

The Coshocton Provision Company, Coshocton, Ohio, increased its capital stock from \$15,000 to \$25,000.

The cottonseed warehouses of the Griffin Oil Co. and the Buckeye Cotton Oil Co. have been damaged by fire.

The capital stock of the Cape Fear Packing Co., Wilmington, N. C., has been increased from \$200,000 to \$500,000.

The South Georgia Livestock Corporation, Wilmington, Del., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$500,000.

Ground has been broken for the new Cudahy Packing Company building at Commerce, Water and Congress streets.

The Liberty Provision Co., New York, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 by Benj. Yonossoff, M. Charnow and Joseph Charnow.

The Liberty Provision Co., New York, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 by J. & M. Charnow and B. Yonossoff of 892 Stone avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Fire destroyed the warehouse of Wilson & Co. at the intersection of Hooker road and

East End avenue, Alton Park, a suburb of Chattanooga, Tenn.

Fire threatened the plant of the Midland Linseed Products Company at 503 Malcolm avenue, S. E., Minneapolis, Minn. Loss is estimated at \$20,000.

Spencer Kellogg & Sons of Buffalo, N. Y., are reported as contemplating the building of a plant at New Orleans, La., for the manufacture of vegetable oils.

The Ino Company of Texas, Fort Worth, Texas, to manufacture soap, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$15,000 by W. C. Stripling, A. M. Luckett and J. B. Hogsett.

Franks & Co., Inc., Wilmington, Del., to carry on a general packers' and canners' business, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 by Ferris Giles, E. H. Haslan and F. Lemon.

The Case Provision & Supply Co., 160 Passaic street, Trenton, N. J., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$15,000 by Rowland C. Bowne, Jr., Maurice C. Waters and William Case.

The Merchants Provision Company, Passaic, N. J., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 by Clarence C. Griffin and Herbert Rumsey of Passaic and James H. Auburn of Paterson, N. J.

Fire which practically destroyed the plant of the Harris Abattoir Company, Union Stock Yards, Toronto, Canada, caused a loss of \$1,500,000, including the destruction of foodstuffs in the building.

The State Packing Company, Raleigh, N. C., organized with a capital stock of \$100,000 with J. G. Ball, 202 Citizens' National Bank

building, as president, is having plants prepared for the erection of a packing plant.

The Watts-McCaskill Stock Farm, De Funiak Springs, Fla., incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 with Fred Watts as president; Leslie Watts, vice-president and A. E. L. McCaskill, secretary and treasurer.

James E. Foxworthy, Harvie E. Heitman and Frank C. Alderman, all of Fort Meyers, Fla., and Walter F. Harris of South Orange, N. J., have incorporated the Meadowbrook Cattle Co. with a capital stock of \$200,000.

Fire caused from the explosion of a gasoline furnace destroyed the woodwork on the top floor of the Macon Packing Co., Macon, Ga., owned by N. M. and Alex. Black, at the intersection of Bay Street and the Central of Georgia Railway Yards. This floor was being remodeled as a cold storage section for the packing plant.

FEDERAL RESERVE ON SWIFT ISSUE

The Federal Reserve Board's capital issues committee has approved the proposed new issue of \$25,000,000 stock by Swift & Company, as the appended notice to stockholders indicates:

Chicago, April 16, 1918.

To the Stockholders of Swift & Company:

We take pleasure in informing you that the Capital Issues Committee of the Federal Reserve Board, Washington, D. C., in a letter addressed to Swift & Company under date of April 9, 1918, expresses the opinion that the proposed issue of \$25,000,000 additional stock of this company, to be offered to the stockholders for subscription at par, of which notice was mailed you on April 11, 1918, is compatible with the National interest.

To avoid any inference that the committee has passed upon the proposed issue of \$25,000,000 of stock of the company to be distributed to the stockholders without cost to them, we would explain that the province of the committee does not extend to transactions which do not involve the use or employment of new capital, and therefore the committee expresses no views whatever as to the propriety or desirability of the distribution to the stockholders of such stock.

F. S. HAYWARD, Secretary.

NEW ARGENTINE MEAT PLANT

Some months ago a group of Patagonian capitalists sought and obtained a concession from the Argentine Government to establish a packing plant in Rio Grande, in the territory of Tierra del Fuego, the southernmost district of Argentina. The plant was to furnish a market for the stock of the sheep and cattle owners of that district, and to stimulate the growth of the industry there. The company organized, brought in the necessary machinery, and commenced at once on the construction of the plant itself. In February operations were begun with the killing of 10,000 animals. The company is known as La Sociedad Anónima Frigorífico de la Tierra del Fuego. The president is Mr. Alejandro Menéndez.

Heekin's

High Standard of Quality

"There are more ways than one to kill a cat" is an old saying—and, speaking in the same vein, there are more ways than one to make cans.

If Heekin's chose to, they could turn out cans of a quality that would mean more profit—they could make cans that would be cheaper in material and workmanship and "cheaper" in price. But that isn't in line with the Heekin Standard—an inflexible rule which demands absolutely the best of materials only, the most expert workmanship and the highest-grade finish. That's what makes *Heekin Cans* BETTER CANS—the kind you want. That's what gives the users of Heekin Cans the supreme confidence in them that they will render the best of service, that they will do what GOOD cans are supposed to do.

LARD FAILS? Well, that's where we "star." Send for a sample and see.

The Heekin Can Company

6th and Culvert Streets

Cincinnati, O.

"Heekin Cans Since 1901"

JONES & LAMB CO., Baltimore, Md.
MEAT PACKERS
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

PACKERS who buy our SPECIAL HAM PAPER for smoked meat wrapping and Lard Liners, get the GREATEST VALUE the market offers.

WRITE US FOR PLAIN OR PRINTED SAMPLES

Hartford City Paper Company

Hartford City, Indiana

PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Markets Barely Steady—Statistics Still Bearish—Stocks Show Further Increase—No Especial Speculative Support—Some Further Government Inquiries—Favorable Feed Crop Situation.

The provision market has been barely steady the past week or so and it is evident that there was very little support; notwithstanding the fact that packers were not hedging their product in a liberal way, the supply of offerings of provision futures was fair, which emphasized the absence of important demand. There is not much speculation doing, and commission houses are still opposed to stimulating any more than is necessary to keep alive a hedging market.

Hog receipts were of fair volume, but prices were held relatively steady at times, despite declines in futures of the provision market. The statistics were quite bearish, as a whole, and these were used against prices. The stocks at principal points continue to increase, and the mid-monthly statement of Chicago stocks was regarded as somewhat more bearish than expected. The holdings of stocks at Chicago compare favorably with those of a year ago; the showing follows:

1918.			
	Mid April.	End March.	1917.
New pork, bbls.....	14,042,122	11,283,255	11,976
New lard, lbs.....	18,321,986	15,124,959	24,624,961
Other lard, lbs.....	18,321,986	15,124,959	1,635,157
Other pork, lbs.....	15,133,168	13,672,418	12,543,269
Short ribs, lbs.....			17,815,474

1917.			
	Mid April.	End March.	1917.
New pork, bbls.....	11,976	11,963	11,963
New lard, lbs.....	24,624,961	24,900,264	24,900,264
Old lard, lbs.....	1,635,157	2,965,210	2,965,210
Other lard, lbs.....	12,543,269	16,625,689	16,625,689
Short ribs, lbs.....	17,815,474	15,482,732	15,482,732

Although, as was stated above, packers were not selling futures in an important way, there have been times recently when packers were on the selling side, but such operations were thought to be against holdings of other futures. For instance, there was selling of considerable July ribs at times, which was thought to be against holdings of May ribs. The belief that Government interests will be in the market very soon, and will again take fair amounts of provision products seems to explain the absence of selling operations in the way of hedges for packers. On the other hand, the opinion has been expressed that after farmers finish their urgent field work, the movement of hogs will increase and stocks of hog products will show a further gain, so that the market for futures will feel the effect of increased pressure from packers.

The general cash demand, aside from that for Government account, is disappointing. There has not been the increased consumption of hog products expected with the lifting of the ban regarding meatless days. Furthermore, there is pronounced economy in the use of hog-fats, and substitutes are taking place wherever possible.

Exports of provision product have shown up somewhat better recently, with the ship-

ments of pork the past week amounting to about 980,000 lbs., as against 307,000 the previous week, while shipments of bacon and hams were 52,000,000 lbs., compared with 13,000,000 a week ago, and lard exports were about 16,000,000 lbs., or four times the amount of the previous week. The shipments for the season are still considerably behind those of last year, the deficiency in pork being four million pounds, bacon and hams twenty-seven million pounds and lard sixty-nine million pounds. Foreign provision markets are reported steady, but arrivals generally have been nearer the demand than was the case some time ago, so that the situation abroad is obviously relieved.

The feeding-stuff situation is coming in for more attention: most of the reports indicate that the grain crops have a very favorable start and, inasmuch as farm reserves of some of the principal crops, especially corn and oats any problem as to feeding-stuffs this year. If transportation conditions are more favorable (and latest reports indicate gradual betterment) the general range of prices is not expected to be as high as that of the present season. Recently the tone of the grain markets has been decidedly easier, and the declines have had sympathetic influence upon the provision market. The trade is closely following the war news, however, which, together with the Government attitude in buying provisions, and the movement of hogs, in conjunction with the progress of the grain crops, seem to be the dominating factors in the situation just now.

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**The Economical
Ice-Maker**

**Endorsed By
Expert Engineers**

INSURE 100% efficiency in cold-producing power; eliminate waste; practice the greatest measure of economy by using Armour's Anhydrous Ammonia.

EXPERT Refrigerating Engineers endorse this brand as being absolutely pure and dry—free from all foreign substances. We guarantee these qualities; we test each cylinder before shipping and sell it subject to your test before using.

Save money and be assured of satisfaction by using Armour's Anhydrous Ammonia in your plant.

Stocks carried at all prominent shipping points. Write for prices and particulars.

Armour Ammonia Works

Owned and Operated by

ARMOUR AND COMPANY

Chicago

BEEF.—The market locally was dull, but prices were very firm. Mess, \$31@32; packet, \$32@33; family, \$34@36; East India, \$55@56.

LARD.—The market was weaker, due to the heavy tone in the West and weakness in hog prices. Quoted: City, 25½@25¾c., nom.; Western, \$25.65@25.75; Middle West, \$25.65@25.75; refined Continental, \$28; South American, \$28.40; Brazilian kegs, \$29.40; compounds, 22½@23¾c., nom.

PORK.—The local market was a little firmer during the week in spite of weakness in the West. Quoted: Mess, \$53@54; clear, \$49@55, and family, \$55@56.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

POOR DEMAND BUT HIGH LIVE COST. Meat Situation Is Not Promising for Anybody but the Livestock Producers.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from W. G. Press & Co.)

Chicago, April 17, 1918.—Stocks of hog products are liberal all over the country and are still increasing. The report of stocks of provisions held in Chicago on April 15, just issued, show an increase over last month.

Lard increased 5,440,192 lbs. the first half of this month, against a decrease of 5,447,776 lbs. for the corresponding period a year ago.

The liberal accumulation of lard in Chicago during the first half of this month is reported due to the lack of Government orders. So far this month the Government has not placed an order for lard, but only for meats. Another item which has helped to increase the stock of lard is the making of cuts of meats which tend to increase the stock of lard.

We understand the packers have not as yet started to make Wiltshires, which they were making so plentifully some time ago. The cuts being now made are short clear backs, bellies, Cumberlands, square-cut shoulders, picnics, regular hams, long-cut hams and Dublins. Owing to the lack of ocean transportation only urgent hog products are exported and meat is given preference over lard. This is also helping to increase the stocks of lard.

Retail meat shops are reporting a very dull trade. High prices are still a factor in creating a lack of demand. We know of some cases where retailers have cut their force in two owing to the lack of trade, and still in face of this poor domestic demand livestock are going up in price. Spring lambs yesterday sold at \$22 and Colorados at \$21.50, new record prices. Best cattle yesterday sold at

\$16.80, an advance of \$2 per hundred in the last two weeks.

The market for lard, ribs and pork opened firm today, but showed weakness later on. There are very few ribs, being made, but we notice that the stocks of extra short clear sides are very heavy, as compared with other times. Extra clear sides are being made in preference to ribs, because there is a broader market for them. Ribs are only used in the South, while extra clear sides can be marketed in other places, as well as the South. The stock of extra clear sides in Chicago on April 14 was 8,630,226 lbs., about 1¼ million lbs. increase in 15 days, and compares with 1,084,281 lbs. on April 14, 1917.

Hog receipts continue liberal, with the quality perfect. The weight of hogs last week in Chicago was 242 lbs., against 241 lbs. the previous week, and 212 lbs. the corresponding week last year. Hogs are averaging 12 lbs. heavier this year than for the seven year average. We expect hog receipts to be plentiful for some time, and reports continue to show a big pig crop. As we have said before, this means plenty of heavy sows in the summer.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending April 13, 1918, with comparisons:

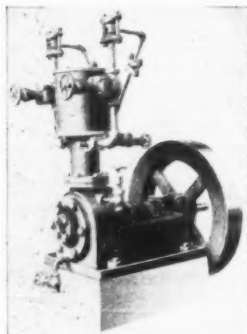
To—	PORK, BBLs.		From Nov. 1, '17, to Apr. 13, '18.
	Week April 13, 1918.	Week April 14, 1917.	
United Kingdom...	489	.....	682
Continent .....	.....	.....	2,582
So. & Cen. Am. ....	.....	.....	4,240
West Indies .....	.....	.....	2,107
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	.....	.....	586
Other countries .....	.....	.....	.....
Total	489	.....	10,177

To—	MEATS, LBS.		From Nov. 1, '17, to Apr. 13, '18.
	Week April 13, 1918.	Week April 14, 1917.	
United Kingdom...	48,688,000	5,164,000	236,272,000
Continent	3,796,000	10,641,000	102,787,000
So. & Cen. Am. ....	.....	.....	610,000
West Indies .....	.....	.....	3,242,000
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	.....	.....	49,000
Other countries .....	.....	.....	2,062,000
Total	52,484,000	15,804,000	345,023,000

To—	LARD, LBS.		From Nov. 1, '17, to Apr. 13, '18.
	Week April 13, 1918.	Week April 14, 1917.	
United Kingdom...	13,401,000	3,235,000	59,004,000
Continent	2,769,000	3,933,000	77,614,000
So. & Cen. Am. ....	.....	.....	553,000
West Indies .....	.....	.....	1,313,000
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	.....	.....	49,000
Other countries .....	.....	.....	291,000
Total	16,170,000	7,168,000	138,824,000

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.			
From—	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	489	52,484,000	16,170,000
Total week	489	52,484,000	16,170,000
Previous week	1,535	13,045,000	4,062,000
Two weeks ago .....	.....	22,174,000	13,491,000
Cor. week last yr. ....	.....	15,804,000	7,168,000

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.			
From Nov. 1, '17, to April 13, '18.	Same time last year.	Decrease.	
Pork, lbs.	2,035,000	6,074,000	4,039,000
Meats, lbs.	345,023,000	371,835,000	26,811,000
Lard, lbs.	138,824,000	207,438,000	68,614,000



Have Your Own Cold Storage Plant

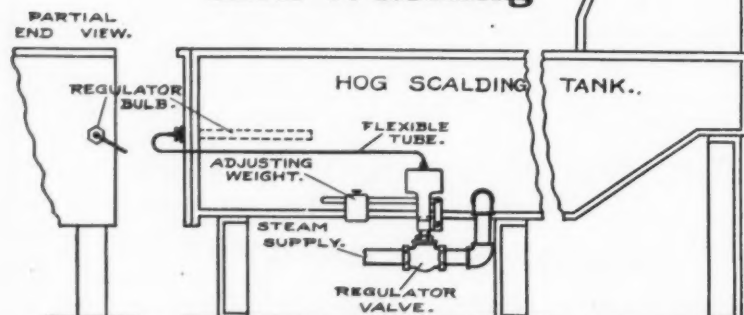
Install a Phoenix Ice Machine in your basement, and save food and money.

Phoenix Ice Machines are cleanly, economical, sanitary. They require less care than the ordinary ice box and can be *relied upon* to furnish the desired temperature regardless of weather.

Write for full information

The Phoenix Ice Machine Co.
CLEVELAND 2709 Church Street OHIO

Automatic Heat Control in Hog Scalding and Washing



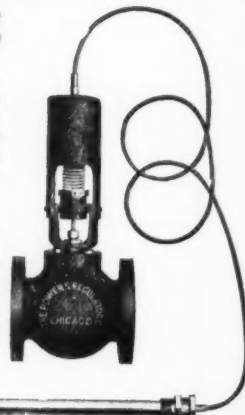
THE POWERS REGULATOR COMPANY

94 Architects Bldg., New York. 213 Mallers Bldg., Chicago. 375 The Federal Street Bldg., Boston.
Canadian Powers Regulator Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

A thermostatic controller affords the only sure way to keep water properly hot in hog scalding tanks. Personal attention is irregular, and unnecessarily expensive.

Ask for Bulletin 139, and get full particulars.

If you have any other problem in heat control, put it up to us. Our thirty years of experience are at your service.



Powers No. 11 Regulator. Simple. Automatic. Entirely self-contained. Absolutely reliable.

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The local market for tallow has been very quiet recently, with little business done. The market for city specials is nominally 17½c. loose; some Argentine tallow has been selling here at about 18c., with reports of a little sold at slightly under this basis. There is no export demand for our tallow, and while more or less is said of Government buying for shipment abroad, actual confirmation is very hard to obtain.

Slightly easier markets for kindred product to tallow have been noted, but without much effect on the latter. Glycerine is still very well held, and no decline of importance is expected. Political reports are being closely followed, but the disappointing war news from the western front has had no apparent effect on the tallow market, excepting perhaps to increase conservatism.

Prime city tallow is quoted at 17c., nominal, and city specials at 17½c., loose, nominal, which is the basis of the last sales.

OLEO-STEARINE.—The market is easier with several cars sold during the week at 19½c. Compound lard interests seem to be in no hurry to buy, and are taking requirements as needed.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

OLEO OIL.—There was little feature to this market the past week. Values were a shade easier. Extras are quoted at 25½@26c., according to quality.

PEANUT OIL.—There was little, if any, change in the market the past week. Consuming inquiry is quiet and offerings are light. Demand for refined oil is reported fair. Japanese oil from the Coast is quoted at 18½c. Prices quoted, crude, tanks, at \$1.36 @ 1.37.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—The market continues in a firm position, although the demand is reported dull. Offerings are rather small and values nominally quoted. Prices are quoted, 20 cold test, \$3.15@3.20; 30, \$3@3.05, and prime, \$2@2.10.

GREASE.—The market is moderately active, but prices are steady, with offerings light. Quoted: Yellow, 15½@16¼c., nom.; bone, 16¼@16¾c., nom.; house, 15¾@16¼c., nom.; Brown, 15¼@16¼c.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—The market for spot oil is inactive, but values are firmly held due to the small supplies. Oil in sellers' tanks f. o. b. the Coast is quoted at 16¾c. Spot is quoted at 19¾@19½c., nom., for crude in bbls.

CORN OIL.—The market for crude was again quiet the past week, but a better demand for refined was noted. Prices were firm, with offerings not heavy. The market

for crude is now quoted at 18¾@19c., in bbls.

COCOANUT OIL.—The market was rather dull during the week, with consuming demand not active. Values, however, were steady. Offerings are reported a little freer. Ceylon, 18@18¼c. in bbls.; Cochin, 19@19¼c. in bbls.

PALM OIL.—The market is purely nominal, as offerings are well held, due to the light stocks. Values are nominally quoted. Prime, red, spot, —, nom.; Lagos, spot, nom.; to arrive, —; palm kernel, 17½@18c., nom., in bbls.; Nigar, 39c., nom.

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to April 19, 1918, show that exports from that country were as follows: To England, 113,404 quarters; to the Continent, 105,159 quarters; to other destinations, nothing. The previous week's exports were as follows: To England, 16,370 quarters; to the Continent, 93,733 quarters; to others, 43,373 quarters.

IMPORTS OF MEATS AND PRODUCTS

Imports of meats and meat products at the port of New York during the month of March are reported as follows by the customs service: Fresh beef, 119,005 lbs.; from Canada and Panama: bacon and hams, 9,949 lbs., from Canada; prepared meats, value \$830,108, chiefly from Argentina; sausage casings, value \$109,753, chiefly from South America, China, Russian Asia and New Zealand; other meat products, value \$572,193, chiefly from Argentina.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, April 18, 1918.—Foreign commercial exchange rates, as far as quoted, are:

London—	
Bankers' 60 days.....	4.72½
Cable transfers.....	4.76½
Demand sterling.....	4.7532½
Commercial bills, sight.....	4.75½
Commercial, 60 days.....	4.71½
Commercial, 90 days.....	4.70½
Paris—	
Commercial, 90 days.....	No quotations.
Commercial, 60 days.....	5.78½
Commercial, sight.....	5.73
Bankers' cables.....	5.70½
Bankers' checks.....	5.72½
Amsterdam—	
Commercial, sight.....	47½
Commercial, 60 days.....	47½
Bankers' sight.....	47¼
Copenhagen—	
Bankers' checks.....	30½
Bankers' cables.....	31¼

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, April 18, 1918.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 26c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 25½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 25¼c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 24¾c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 24½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 24¼c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 26¼c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 26c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 25¾c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 25¼c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 25¼c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 25¼c.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 26½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 26¼c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 26¼c.; 20@22 lbs. ave., 26¼c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 25¾c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 26½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 26¼c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 26¼c.; 20@22 lbs. ave., 26¼c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 25¾c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 4@6 lbs. ave., 19¾c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 19c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 18¾c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 18½c. Sweet pickled, 4@6 lbs. ave., 19¾c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 18½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 18¼c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 18¼c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 36c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 35c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 34c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 32½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 31½c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 35c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 33½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 32½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 31½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 30½c.

PORK CUTS IN NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, April 18, 1918.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 31@34c.; green hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 28½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 27½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 26c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 25½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 25c.; green clear bellies, 8@10 lbs. ave., 33@34c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 33c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 30c.; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 33c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 30c.; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 lbs. ave., 31c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 32c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 31c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 30c.; S. P. rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 30c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 29½c.; S. P. hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 28c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 27½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 27c.; city steam lard, 25¾c., nom.; city dressed hogs, 25¾c.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs. ave., 30c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 29c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 28c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 27c.; skinned shoulders, 22c.; boneless butts, 25@26c.; Boston butts, 24@25c.; lean trimmings, 20c.; regular trimmings, 17c.; spare ribs, 16c.; neck ribs, 7c.; kidneys, 12c.; tails, 16c.; livers, 7c.; snouts, 14c.; pig tongues, 19c.

CEYLON and COCHIN COCOANUT OIL

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VEGETABLE OIL TRADING RULES

Revised rules for trading on the New York Produce Exchange in vegetable oils other than cottonseed oil went into effect on April 15. Recent growth in trading in these oils and fats made an amplification of the trading rules necessary. As now in force the rules covering soya, peanut, coconut oils, etc., are as follows:

Quality

Rule 7.—Section 1.—Oils or fats shall be sold quality guaranteed to point of American destination, and be unadulterated and free from substances unnatural to same, except when placed therein by any governmental authority, but such modification must be stated in the contract, and the nature of the admixture specified.

Oils and fats must contain all their original fluid and solid fatty acids in their original proportions, and any modification must be stated in contract. When oils are sold on grades, based on the refining valuation, the value of the excess soapstock, less loss of glycerine contents and also less any excess cost of handling, shall be taken into consideration in the settlement of the delivery.

Sec. 2.—Qualities shall be in accordance with terms of sale; and if not equal to contract, but if good merchantable, shall be taken with the proper allowance to be fixed by arbitration, except oils and fats sold by sample or specifically described, which the buyer shall have the option to reject, or accept, with an allowance to be determined by arbitration.

Sec. 3.—If the genuineness of an oil is questioned the proof of place of origin, and shipping documents or certified copies of the same may be demanded from the seller by the arbitrators.

Sec. 4.—Seller shall have the option of delivering on contract oils and fats of a higher grade than that sold.

Sec. 5.—The determination of the color of oils by means of the color scale must be arrived at as follows: The oil to be placed in a pure white 4-ounce bottle, to a depth of 5¼ inches; the bottle to be placed in a tintometer which is protected from any light except reflected white light, and the reading made at a temperature of about 70 degrees F., or such lowest temperature as may be required to maintain the oil or fat under examination in a liquid state, or by such method as may be recommended by the United States Bureau of Standards, provided the same be approved by the Chemists' Committee of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and provided that the color determined shall be expressed in Lovibond's terms.

Soya Bean Oil

Sec. 6.—Fair average quality, crude shall be oil obtained from the soya bean by pressure, not extraction, and shall be fair average quality of the season, provided, however, that the free fatty acids shall not exceed 2 per cent (calculated as oleic acid), nor moisture and impurities one-half of 1 per cent.

Sec. 7.—Prime crude soya bean oil shall be free from water and settlings, and shall refine to a color not deeper than 35 yellow and 9 red, and with a loss not to exceed 5 per cent, with the use of caustic soda. If not prime, the buyer may reject.

Sec. 8.—Crude soya bean, sold "basis 7 per cent refining loss," shall be free from water and settlings, and refine to a color not deeper than 35 yellow and 11 red and with a loss not to exceed 7 per cent with the use of caustic soda, provided that any oil that refines with a greater loss than 7 per cent shall not be rejected, but price shall be adjusted as per rule 7, section 1.

Sec. 9.—Extracted soya bean oil shall be sold on sample or guarantee with the designation of the country of origin.

Peanut Oil

Sec. 10.—Fair average quality, crude, shall be filtered, or well settled, and be obtained by pressure, not extraction. It shall be fair average quality of the season, provided, however, that the free fatty acids shall not ex-

ceed 2 per cent (calculated as oleic acid), nor moisture and impurities one-half of 1 per cent.

Sec. 11.—Choice crude peanut oil must be sweet in flavor and odor, free from water and settlings, and shall produce, when properly refined, choice yellow oil with a loss in weight not exceeding 3 per cent. If not choice buyer may reject.

Sec. 12.—Prime crude peanut oil must be sweet in flavor and odor, and free from water and settlings, and must produce prime yellow oil with the use of caustic soda, with a loss in weight not exceeding 5 per cent; provided, that any oil that refines with a greater loss than 5 per cent, but still makes prime yellow oil, shall not be rejected, but price shall be adjusted as per rule 7, section 1.

Sec. 13.—Basis Prime Crude Peanut Oil—Crude peanut oil sold as "basis prime" cannot be rejected outright even if it does not produce prime summer yellow refined oil. In that case, however, in addition to allowance for excessive refining loss, if any, an allowance shall be given for deficiency in quality representing the difference in value between prime summer yellow refined oil and the quality produced by the crude oil delivered.

Sec. 14.—Crude peanut oil, when not sold on any of the preceding grades, but when sold by sample, or, in absence of sample, by description, must conform in quality to description or sample.

If the refining loss does not exceed 3 per cent beyond that of sample or contract description, price may be adjusted under rule 7, section 1. If the refining loss does exceed 3 per cent beyond that of sample or contract description buyer may reject.

Refined Peanut Oil

Sec. 15.—Choice peanut oil must be sweet in odor and flavor, prime in color, clear and brilliant in appearance and free from moisture, and shall not contain more than one-tenth of 1 per cent of free fatty acids.

Sec. 16.—Prime yellow peanut oil must be clear, sweet in odor and flavor, free from water and settlings, and of no deeper color than 50 yellow and 5 red on Lovibond's equivalent color scale, and shall not contain more than one-fifth of 1 per cent of free fatty acids. Oil of deeper color than the combination standard of 50 yellow, 5 red, shall not be classed as prime.

Sec. 17.—Good off yellow peanut oil may be off in flavor and odor, but must be prime in color and free from water and settlings, and shall not contain more than one-fourth of 1 per cent of free fatty acids.

Coconut Oil

Sec. 18.—Prime crude coconut oil shall not contain more than 5 per cent of free fatty acids (calculated as oleic acid), and shall be free from moisture and impurities, and shall have color not deeper than 30 yellow and 5 red, provided that any oil that tests more than 5 per cent of free fatty acids (calculated as oleic acid), shall not be rejected, but shall be reduced one-half of 1 per cent in the contract price for each 1 per cent excess of acidity over the maximum established; and provided also, that if the color be deeper than 30 yellow and 5 red adjustment shall be made in accordance with rule 7, section 2.

Sec. 19.—Fair Average Quality Crude Coconut Oil—When crude coconut oil is sold as fair average quality price shall be adjusted upon the basis of an allowance of one-half of 1 per cent for each 1 per cent excess in free fatty acid over 6 per cent and a corresponding per cent in price for each 1 per cent or fraction thereof of excess moisture and impurities contained therein beyond 1 per cent.

Sec. 20.—Other crude coconut oil or refined coconut oil shall be sold on sample or guarantee, with the designation of the country of origin.

Sec. 21.—All coconut oils sold under these rules shall be obtained by pressure, not extraction, unless otherwise specified.

Cottonseed Oil

Sec. 22.—Foreign crude and foreign refined cottonseed oil shall be sold on sample or

guarantee and with the designation of the country of origin.

Olive Oil

Sec. 23.—Olive oil for manufacturing purposes, commonly known as the commercial grade, shall not contain over 2 per cent of moisture and/or sediment, and not exceed 7 per cent of free fatty acids.

If sold as yellow, must be yellow or slightly green, and not red.

If sold as green must be green in color and not turn brown when saponified with the solution of 20 deg. Baumé caustic soda in the proportion of 8 c.c. to 10 grams of oil, hot.

Palm Oil

Sec. 24.—Palm oil shall be sold upon designations of the districts of origin, allowance to be made for dirt and water in excess of 2 per cent.

DAIRY PRODUCTS IN COLD STORAGE.

The monthly report of the Bureau of Markets, U. S. Department of Agriculture, shows storage holdings of dairy products and eggs on April 1, 1918, as follows:

Creamery Butter.—The 381 storages that reported showed total stocks of 14,607,017 pounds. The 345 storages reporting for April 1, this year and last, show present holdings of 14,177,901 pounds compared with 6,805,476 pounds last year, an increase of 108.3 per cent. The 360 storages that reported for both March 1 and April 1, 1918, showed a decrease of 4,493,878 pounds or 23.6 per cent, while the 309 storages reporting their holdings for both March 1 and April 1, 1917, showed a decrease of 9,653,746 pounds or 58.8 per cent.

Packing Stock Butter.—The 138 storages that reported showed total stocks of 1,328,070 pounds. The 106 storages reporting for April 1, this year and last, show present holdings of 1,035,731 pounds compared with 358,508 pounds last year, a decrease of 188.9 per cent. The 131 storages that reported for both March 1 and April 1, 1918, showed an increase of 461,452 pounds or 53.4 per cent, while the 92 storages reporting their holdings for both March 1 and April 1, 1917, showed a decrease of 484,668 pounds or 58.0 per cent.

American Cheese.—The 478 storages that reported showed total stocks of 38,310,634 pounds. The 423 storages reporting for April 1, this year and last, show present holdings of 32,049,542 pounds compared with 9,542,425 pounds last year, an increase of 225.6 per cent. The 459 storages that reported for both March 1 and April 1, 1918, showed a decrease of 9,954,485 pounds or 20.6 per cent, while the 390 storages reporting their holdings for both March 1 and April 1, 1917, showed a decrease of 5,311,730 pounds or 35.2 per cent.

Case Eggs.—The 434 storages that reported showed total stock of 342,659 cases. The 402 storages reporting for April 1 this year and last, show present holdings of 335,806 cases compared with 190,358 cases last year, an increase of 76.4 per cent. The 413 storages that reported showed an increase of 321,589 cases or 1,612.4 per cent, while 367 show an increase of 179,624 cases or 2,213.2 per cent.

Frozen Eggs.—The 185 storages that reported showed total stocks of 8,835,665 pounds. The 141 storages reporting for April 1 this year and last, show present holdings of 7,579,904 pounds compared with 2,394,372 pounds last year, an increase of 216.6 per cent. The 177 storages that reported for both March 1 and April 1, 1918, show a decrease of 916,617 pounds or 9.4 per cent, while the 126 storages reporting their holdings for both March 1 and April 1, 1917, showed a decrease of 1,079,446 pounds or 85.2 per cent.

COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Trade Still Waiting for Word from Washington—More of the Opinion That a Hedging Market Will Be Needed—Much Depends Upon Size of Crush—Cotton Crop Reports Generally Good—Administration's Attitude Changing.

No definite word has come from Washington yet as to the efforts on the part of New York Produce Exchange interests to re-establish a futures trading market in cottonseed oil. Hope is still held out that Food Administration officials will consider a plan whereby there will again be a market for hedging cottonseed and cottonseed products. That the attitude of the Food Administration has been altered in some respects regarding trading in futures is generally admitted, although their attitude is apparently swayed by supply and demand factors.

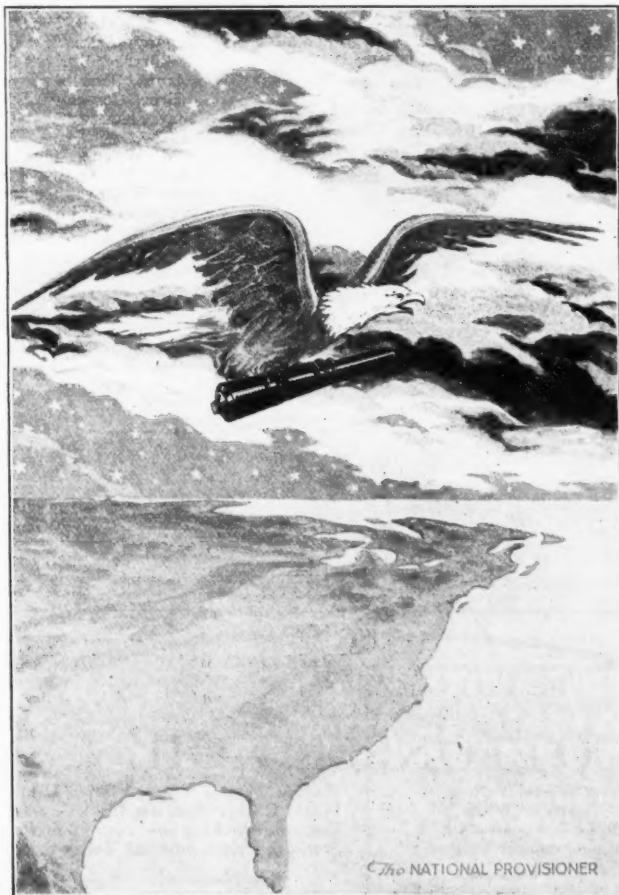
It is pointed out that there have been new contract grades established in the corn and oats markets, which afford better hedging facilities for those in the grain trade. Not so long ago there were those in the trade who were apprehensive lest the Food Administration would close up the grain markets en-

tirely. There is a broadening in the trade, but at the same time the point is emphasized that there must be no excessive speculation and commitments in the market are limited by specific restrictions, and the trade is policed by an efficient committee which is really answerable to the Food Administration.

The claim has been made by responsible authorities that there might easily come about a revival of trading in wheat futures. Food Administration officials have been quoted as saying that if the supply and demand situation should be sufficiently eased by the new crop now in progress, that the present regulations would be partly removed, and the restrictions now in force would be taken off—also that a wheat futures trade, under proper supervision, might be allowable. Of course, there is a great scarcity of wheat, and in importance it far exceeds cottonseed oil so that the re-establishment of a wheat futures trade might not come about as quickly as some hopeful interests now expect, but when it does come it would certainly be looked upon as warranting trading

in cottonseed oil futures, under correspondingly favorable conditions.

It is still held that the need of a cottonseed oil market this coming season would be greater if the crush of oil is to be much larger than that of the present. The best statisticians in the trade believe that there will be a carry-over of cottonseed oil on September 1 of about the same size as that of a year ago, which was not burdensome but was of normal size. If this carry-over is followed by a crush of cottonseed oil of about a million barrels more than last year, which should result if the cotton crop progresses normally this season after its fine start, the question of maintaining or lowering the price of 17.50c. for crude oil now in effect would be a difficult one. If cottonseed oil were a product with a field to itself the price would be merely a factor to affect producers and consumers of cottonseed oil. As it is, cottonseed oil is largely a competing product, especially in these war times, when substitution and economy are numerous, and therefore it should sell at a competitive price, which is not possible in the event of a Government indicated price, while various competing oils such as coconut oil, palm oil, corn oil, soya bean oil, peanut oil, etc., have



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free markets to go up or down, as is dictated by supply and demand factors.

The net result of any fixing of cottonseed oil prices, in the event of a big crush and competition with other oils, would be to leave a considerable amount of cottonseed oil to market. Of course, if the cotton crop continues to enjoy favorable weather, and Food Administration officials saw fit to place a lower indicated price, a step would be taken to counterbalance the prospective larger supplies and competition with other oils, the latter to be the prospective larger tonnage supplies, but there remains the task of satisfying producers and consumers of cottonseed oil, and still of having cottonseed oil at a price where it will actually compete with other oils. During the past season the demand for oils in general was sufficient and the crop small enough to obviate difficulties about a fixed price for cottonseed oil. All authorities that are met, however, take the stand that nothing will be done to antagonize Food Administration officials, the Government's policy, Exchange policies or interfere in the slightest degree with the programme for the winning of the war.

Closing prices Saturday, April 13, 1918.—Prime crude, S. E., \$17.50, sales.

Closing prices Monday, April 15, 1918.—Prime crude, S. E., \$17.50, sales.

Closing prices Tuesday, April 16, 1918.—Prime crude, S. E., \$17.50, sales.

Closing prices, Wednesday, April 17, 1918.—Prime crude, S. E., \$17.50, sales.

Closing prices, Thursday, April 18, 1918.—Prime crude, S. E., \$17.50, sales.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported during the week ending April 18, 1918, and for the period since September 1, 1917, were:

	Week ending April 18, 1918.	Since Sept. 1, 1917.	Same Period, 1916.
	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
From New York.....	34,123	154,341	
From New Orleans....	3,078	26,458	
From Philadelphia ..	—	6,336	
From Savannah	—	1,648	
From Norfolk and Newport News	—	528	
From Michigan	17,933	48,850	
From Buffalo	25	1,751	
From St. Lawrence..	486	1,575	
From Dakota	1,716	4,380	
From Vermont	156	15	
From all other ports.	749	16	
Total	58,266	245,898	

*Details withheld by Government order.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York April 18, 1918.—Latest quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74@76 per cent. caustic soda, 5@5½¢. per lb.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 4½¢. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda, 6¾@7¢. per lb.; 48 per cent. carbonate of soda, 3¾¢. per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 3@3½¢. per lb.; talc, 1½@1¾¢. per lb.; silice, \$15@20 per ton 2,000 lbs.

Clarified palm oil, 40¢. per lb.; Lagos palm oil in casks, 38¢. per lb.; yellow olive oil, \$4 per gal.; green olive oil, \$3@3.15 per gal.; Cochín coconut oil, 20@22¢. per lb.; Ceylon coconut oil, 18@18½¢. per lb.; cottonseed oil, \$1.50@1.60 per gal.; soya bean oil, 19@19½¢. per lb.; peanut oil, soapmakers' 5 per cent. acidity, \$1.70@1.75 per gal.

Prime city tallow, special, 17½¢. per lb.; dynamite glycerine, 65¢. per lb.; saponified glycerine, 51¢. per lb.; crude soap lye glycerine, 44@45¢. per lb.; chemically pure glycerine, 67@68¢. per lb.; prime packers' grease, 16½@17¢. per lb.

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Main Laboratories,

ATLANTA, GA.

Carolina Branch,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., April 18, 1918.—Cottonseed meal, 7 per cent., in good demand at fixed prices. Loose hulls dull at \$20@20.50; sacked hulls dull at \$25@25.50. Linter market dull at 4¼@5¢.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., April 18, 1918.—Market unchanged on crude cottonseed oil. Cottonseed meal being offered more freely, especially in the West; market dull. Hulls quiet and unchanged.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., April 18, 1918.—Prime crude cottonseed oil active; stocks considerably depleted. Refined oil dull. Cake and meal scarce. Hulls weaker at \$20.50 loose, \$25 sacked, New Orleans.

OIL MILL EXHIBITS AND WAR WORK.

Judging by the interest already shown, the attendance at the ninth annual convention of the Inter-State Oil Mill Superintendents' Association, to be held in Atlanta, Ga., May 29, 30 and 31, will be much larger than upon any previous occasion. Indications are also that the machinery exhibit to be staged by the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association in connection with the convention will be on the same high plane as in previous years.

Both the sessions of the convention and the machinery exhibit will be held in the big Atlanta municipal auditorium, the association members meeting in Taft Hall and the machinery being on display in the main auditorium adjoining.

In keeping with the war spirit the programme of the convention and the machinery exhibit will be devoted to a discussion of and exhibition of plans for the most efficient handling of the products which are turned out by the oil mills of the South.

Speakers of note will be present and methods of increasing the supply in keeping with the tremendous needs of the country will be earnestly discussed.

The entertainment features of the convention will also be in line with the war work. Atlanta is the Government's chief center of war activity for the entire Southeast, with two great training camps at Camp Gordon and Ft. McPherson, furnishing exceptional means to the visitors to inspect the work now being done. As the ladies expect to be present in considerable numbers, some unique features are being planned for their interest and entertainment.

W. H. Camp, of the Butters-Camp Mfg. Company, Atlanta, president of the Oil Mill Superintendents Exhibitors' Association, and S. A. Pardee, of R. & J. Dick, Ltd., Atlanta, secretary of the association, announce the following committees to have charge:

Entertainment—W. R. C. Smith, W. R. C. Smith Publishing Company, Atlanta, Chairman; Lou J. Leary, General Fire Extinction Company, Atlanta; Thos. C. Law, Picard-Law Company, Atlanta.

Program—J. C. Burruss, Burruss Engineering Company, Atlanta, Chairman; W. E. Copenhagen, Bauer Bros. Company, Springfield, Ohio; N. B. Henry, The Murray Company, Atlanta, Ga.

Exhibit Space—J. Wayne Moore, Atlanta Utility Works, East Point, Ga., Chairman; F. A. Seeger, Seeger-Walraven Company, Atlanta; J. R. Whitman, Whitman-DeMarco Company, Atlanta.

The president and secretary are ex-officio members of all the committees, and these committees are now at work and definite plans will be announced in the near future. Ample accommodations will be provided by the hotels of Atlanta for the visitors and there is every indication that the convention and exhibit will be unusually successful.

IMPORTS OF VEGETABLE FATS

Imports of various vegetable oils and fats at the port of New York for the month of March are reported as follows by the customs service: coconut meat, 2,169,391 lbs.; coconut oil, 503,814 lbs.; soya bean oil, 120,060 lbs.; oleo stearine, 387,654 lbs.

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COTTONSEED OIL

Boreas, Prime Winter Yellow
Venus, Prime Summer White
Jersey Butter Oil
Aurora, Prime Summer Yellow

Puritan, Winter Pressed Salad Oil
White Clover Cooking Oil
Marigold Cooking Oil
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Crude or Refined
Cotton Seed Oil
Suitable for all purposes.



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cities of the East

ENORMOUS LOSS IN FATS AND FEED. Due to Damaged Cotton Seed Which Was Not Gathered Before Freezing Weather.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The Picard-Law Company.)

Atlanta, Ga., April 8, 1918.—March comparisons in press room and separation for seven years, as averaged from analyses made in our laboratory, are as follows:

Cottonseed meal:	Moisture	Oil	Ammonia	Stand-
1912.....	7.26%	7.54%	7.79%	0.97
1913.....	8.21	7.45	7.51	0.99
1914.....	8.03	7.22	7.42	0.97
1915.....	8.11	7.15	7.51	0.95
1916.....	8.41	6.19	7.04	0.88
1917.....	8.70	6.31	6.70	0.94
1918.....	8.27	6.41	7.06	0.91

Cottonseed hulls:	Uncut Seed	Oil	Standard
1912.....	0.36%	0.77%	2.24
1913.....	0.21	0.66	1.87
1914.....	0.28	0.70	2.03
1915.....	0.19	0.65	1.84
1916.....	0.25	0.46	1.36
1917.....	0.40	0.58	1.76
1918.....	0.19	0.66	1.87

The inferior quality of seed is having a marked effect on milling efficiency. The defective seed are soft and either mash badly in the separating machinery or go through and absorb oil in pressing.

The low percentage of kernel and consequent deficient yield of seed from late garnering of cotton is even more pronounced this month than last. We are giving some averages that are astounding, and which should result in a careful study of the situation, so as to devise some means of preventing a recurrence of this condition next year.

The monetary loss to the farmer is of small consequence as compared to the enormous aggregate loss of oil and meal at this time of extreme fat and feed shortage. We therefore feel that it is the patriotic duty of those who know and understand the situation to begin now an instructive campaign leading to some methods of getting the cotton out of the fields next season before it is subjected to freezes.

For comparison and to bring out more strongly this fact, we have divided Georgia averages. North Georgia and South Carolina averages are those mills which are crushing seed garnered since December. The contrast is striking.

Seed analyses for March, 1918:

	Damaged	Kernels	Moisture	Oil	Ammonia	Gals.	Yield	Oil—7% Meal
So. Georgia	10.50%	53.65%	8.80%	19.40%	3.53	51.7	41.1	959
No. Georgia	23.70	48.55	9.06	18.25	3.07	48.7	38.3	834
S. Carolina	17.00	48.50	9.00	17.70	3.15	47.2	36.8	855
N. Carolina	28.00	52.50	9.50	20.10	3.31	53.6	42.9	899
Total average,								
Mar., '17	19.00	53.40	9.80	20.20	3.31	53.9	43.2	899
5-Year Av. for								
March	14.20	54.40	9.23	20.15	3.49	53.7	43.0	947
Season's average,								
1916-17	4.00	54.90	10.40	20.80	3.33	55.5	44.6	844
Season av. for 5								
years	5.40	54.85	10.34	20.25	3.43	54.0	43.3	932

If we take the five-year average as a basis for Southeastern seed, we find the total average of 513 seed samples analyzed in the month of March, 1918, shows a deficiency of 3½ gallons of oil and 50 pounds of 7 per cent. meal to the ton.

When we consider the tonnage garnered in the Southeast since the first of December, this loss amounts to an enormous total. In addition to this loss, the quality of the product has been greatly reduced in value on account of the high percentage of damaged seed.

We believe that millions of dollars' worth of these valuable products can be saved if it is possible to have the cotton picked before extreme cold weather comes.

TEXAS CRUSHERS' CONVENTION

Plans for the Texas Cotton Seed Crushers' Association convention at Galveston on May 22, 23 and 24 include a business programme dealing with the new problems confronting the industry. As in the case of the Inter State Association meeting, entertainment expense will be covered by a \$5 charge for registration, except in the case of the ladies, who

are to be the guests of the Galveston committee. The plans provide for a pleasant entertainment programme for everybody. Committees include the following:

General Arrangements Committee.—George H. Gymer, general chairman; J. S. Fordtran, Hans Guldman, A. Q. Peterson, Dr. Felix Paquin, A. E. Burgess, Carl Eichenberg, P. L. Sanders, V. N. Theriot, C. M. Wolston.
Hotel Reservations and Registration.—C. M. Wolston, chairman; J. L. Toles, A. L. Lawson, H. B. Davison.

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS MEETINGS.

North Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, Raleigh, N. C., May 1. Yarbrough Hotel.

Inter-State Cottonseed Crushers' Association, New Orleans, La., May 13, 14 and 15. Hotel Grunewald.

Texas Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, Galveston, Tex., May 22, 23 and 24. Hotel Calvez.

Inter-State Oil Mill Superintendents' Association and Oil Mill Exhibitors' Association, Atlanta, Ga., May 29, 30 and 31. Auditorium.

National Oil Mill Superintendents' Association, Houston, Tex., June 5, 6 and 7.

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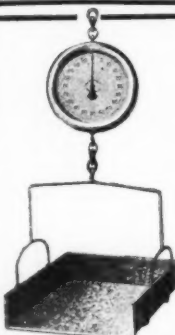
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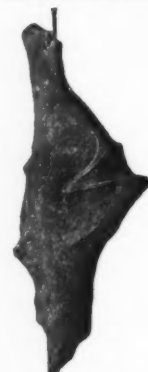
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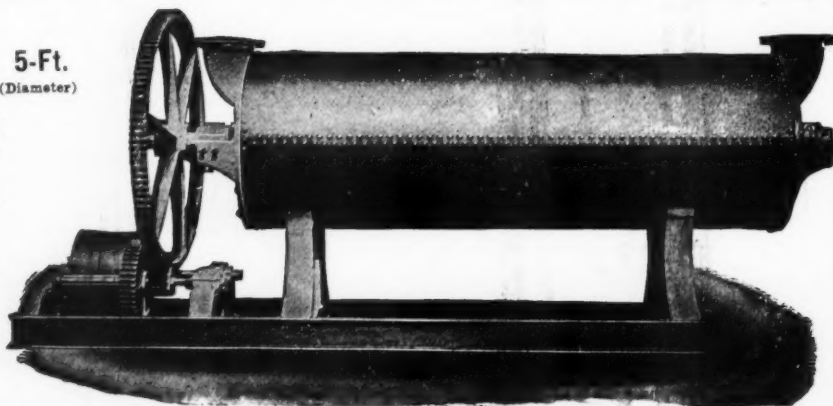
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THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, April 19, 1918.—Market weak; prime Western, \$25.60@25.70; Middle West, \$25.60@25.70; city steam, 25½@25¾c, nominal; refined Continent, \$28; South American, \$28.40; Brazil, kegs, \$29.40; compound, 22½@23¾c, all nominal.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, April 19, 1918.—Copra fabrique, 226¼ fr.; copra edible, — fr.; peanut fabrique, 247.60 fr.; peanut edible, — fr.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, April 19, 1918.—(By Cable.)—Beef, extra Indian mess not quoted; pork, prime mess not quoted; shoulders, square, 149s. 3d.; New York, 143s. 9d.; picnic, 125s. 3d.; hams, long, 163s.; American cut, 158s. 6d.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 170s. 3d.; long clear, 176s. 9d.; short back, 172s. 9d.; bellies, 176s. 9d. Lard, spot prime, 147s. 9d.; American refined, 28-lb. box, 147s. Lard (Hamburg), nom. Tallow, prime city, not quoted. New York City specials not quoted. Cheese, Canadian finest white new, 130s. 6d. Tallow, Australian (at London), 75s. 3d.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

A weaker undertone was again in evidence due to the bearish hog news and large stocks in the West.

Tallow.

The market was dull with little change of importance. Special loose is reported at 17¾c. nominal.

Oleo Stearine.

The market was quiet but values were a shade easier. Oleo is quoted at 19c.

Cottonseed Oil.

There was little interest in today's market. Prices are nominal. No change in crude is reported and no April tenders made so far.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, April 19.—Hogs, mostly 10c. lower. Bulk of prices, \$17.35@17.75; light, \$17.20@17.85; mixed, \$17.10@17.75; rough, heavy, \$16.25@17.50; Yorkers, \$17.60@17.75; pigs, \$13.25@17.25; cattle, steady; beefs, \$11@17.25; cows and heifers, \$7.60@13.90; stocks and feeders, \$8.40@12.75; calves, \$9@14.50; sheep, steady; lambs, \$16.50@21.25; Western, \$14@17.85; native, \$13.25@17.35; yearlings, \$15.75@19.

Louisville, April 19.—Hogs lower, at \$17.30@17.55.

Kansas City, April 19.—Hogs slow, at \$17@17.50.

Indianapolis, April 19.—Hogs lower, at \$17.85@17.95.

Buffalo, April 19.—Hogs higher; on sale, 3,200, at \$18.40@19.

Omaha, April 19.—Hogs lower, at \$16.25@17.10.

Cudahy, April 19.—Hogs lower, at \$16.25@17.85.

Detroit, April 19.—Hogs steady, at \$17.75@18.

St. Joseph, April 19.—Hogs lower, at \$17@17.50.

Sioux City, April 19.—Hogs steady, at \$16.65@17.10.

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, April 13, 1918, are reported as follows:

Chicago.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	11,975	29,100	13,418
Swift & Co.	19,122	24,300	17,834
Wilson & Co.	7,863	18,600	7,433
Morris & Co.	9,772	15,000	5,225
G. H. Hammond Co.	4,199	13,700	...
Libby, McNeill & Libby	1,278	...	...
Anglo-Amer. Provision Co.	861	...	...
Independent Packing Co.	5,500 hogs; Miller & Hart.		
4,600 hogs; Brennan Packing Co., 6,300 hogs; Roberts			
& Oake, 5,400 hogs; Boyd, Lunham & Co., 8,200 hogs;			
Western Packing & Provision Co., 9,300 hogs; others,			
15,000 hogs.			

Kansas City.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	5,345	13,550	3,060
Fowler Packing Co.	944	...	1,285
Wilson & Co.	4,429	9,351	2,567
Swift & Co.	5,857	12,398	4,359
Cudahy Packing Co.	3,940	6,526	3,199
Morris & Co.	4,743	10,061	3,089
Others	436	3,732	...

Wolf Packing Co., 51 cattle; Independent Packing Co., 115 cattle and 260 sheep; John Morrell & Co., 36 cattle; Schwarz, Bolen & Co., 3,312 hogs.

Omaha.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	4,840	11,752	2,938
Swift & Co.	9,634	15,137	11,640
Cudahy Packing Co.	7,796	15,171	7,748
Armour & Co.	8,317	17,005	10,441
Swartz & Co.	...	6,570	...
J. W. Murphy	...	20,633	...

Wilson Packing Co., 1,484 cattle; South Omaha Packing Co., 66 cattle; Lincoln Packing Co., 372 cattle.

St. Louis.*			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	1,175	4,221	640
Swift & Co.	1,633	8,219	597
Armour & Co.	1,232	6,581	655
East Side Packing Co.	8	2,718	...
Independent Packing Co.	295	848	...
Sartorius Provision Co.	...	539	...
Carnegie Packing Co.	23	190	...
American Packing Co.	...	714	...
J. H. Reiz Provision Co.	...	144	...
Hell Packing Co.	...	1,377	...
St. Louis Dressed Beef Co.	24	...	...
Krey Packing Co.	...	841	...

*Incomplete.

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending April 13, 1918:

CATTLE.	
Chicago	53,210
Kansas City	29,043
Omaha	22,296
East St. Louis	4,815
St. Joseph	11,344
Cudahy	721
St. Paul	5,879
South St. Paul	19,729
New York and Jersey City	9,813
Philadelphia	4,104
Denver	4,728

HOGS.	
Chicago	160,591
Kansas City	54,248
Omaha	53,221
East St. Louis	49,977
St. Joseph	40,026
Cudahy	22,405
Sioux City	26,053
Cedar Rapids	10,220
Ottumwa	7,281
South St. Paul	22,227
New York and Jersey City	22,017
Philadelphia	6,099
Denver	12,760

SHEEP.	
Chicago	44,885
Kansas City	18,947
Omaha	22,535
East St. Louis	2,392
St. Joseph	13,023
Cudahy	58
Sioux City	838
South St. Paul	577
New York and Jersey City	18,057
Philadelphia	5,193
Denver	7,457

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO APRIL 15, 1918.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
New York	2,105	6,289	3,911	10,791
Jersey City	4,880	9,835	10,104	11,226
Central Union	2,740	134	2,042	...
Totals	9,813	16,258	16,057	22,017
Totals last week	9,373	14,323	16,304	23,650

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1918.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	2,000	17,020	2,000
Kansas City	200	1,462	...
Omaha	1,500	10,133	700
St. Louis	500	8,975	300
St. Joseph	1,200	3,000	...
Sioux City	400	5,000	...
St. Paul	1,600	2,000	3,100
Oklahoma City	500	800	...
Milwaukee	600	1,000	...
Denver	1,200	3,704	...
Louisville	400	1,000	50
Detroit	...	125	...
Cudahy	...	2,000	...
Wichita	50	1,314	...
Indianapolis	200	2,000	...
Pittsburgh	...	1,000	200
Cincinnati	600	5,100	...
Buffalo	150	1,800	600
Cleveland	120	2,400	...
Toronto, Canada	700	400	1
New York	713	1,620	440

MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1918.

Chicago	25,000	60,919	12,000
Kansas City	12,000	12,761	4,500
Omaha	11,500	15,430	8,500
St. Louis	6,400	7,106	800
St. Joseph	5,500	8,500	5,000
Sioux City	5,000	6,000	...
St. Paul	7,600	7,000	200
Oklahoma City	1,300	1,800	...
Fort Worth	4,000	4,000	...
Milwaukee	100	6,747	...
Denver	3,996	1,312	\$40
Louisville	1,662	3,511	\$3
Detroit	...	129	...
Cudahy	...	5,000	...
Wichita	2,000	288	...
Indianapolis	1,450	5,000	...
Pittsburgh	1,300	5,500	3,800
Cincinnati	2,100	6,333	300
Buffalo	3,300	12,000	6,000
Cleveland	1,600	5,000	4,000
Portland, Ore.	278	1,307	752
Toronto, Canada	3,100	900	21
New York	2,900	7,390	4,650

TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1918.

Chicago	16,000	24,475	14,000
Kansas City	9,000	10,068	2,000
Omaha	12,500	18,534	7,000
St. Louis	7,100	13,350	100
St. Joseph	3,500	7,000	4,000
Sioux City	3,000	9,000	100
St. Paul	2,700	7,000	200
Oklahoma City	3,000	1,300	...
Fort Worth	2,000	1,500	500
Milwaukee	700	4,041	...
Denver	1,500	1,200	2,100
Louisville	150	500	50
Detroit	...	2,130	...
Cudahy	...	2,000	...
Wichita	1,200	2,894	...
Indianapolis	1,500	8,000	...
Pittsburgh	...	2,500	500
Cincinnati	300	1,469	...
Buffalo	150	2,400	2,400
Cleveland	100	1,000	1,000
Portland, Ore.	54	218	35
Toronto, Canada	700	200	12
New York	800	1,795	720

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1918.

Chicago	7,000	22,252	9,000
Kansas City	13,000	19,246	4,000
Omaha	...	16,759	...
St. Louis	...	18,021	...
St. Joseph	...	14,000	...
Sioux City	...	14,000	...
St. Paul	...	9,000	...
Milwaukee	...	6,370	...
Louisville	...	1,000	...
Detroit	...	2,500	...
Cudahy	...	4,000	...
Wichita	...	2,216	...
Indianapolis	...	8,000	...
Cincinnati	900	6,797	100
Buffalo	...	2,200	2,000
Cleveland	...	2,000	...
New York	2,120	5,890	2,500

THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1918.

Chicago	15,000	33,000	12,000
Kansas City	5,000	8,000	1,000
Omaha	10,000	19,000	12,500
St. Louis	3,300	10,500	800
St. Joseph	2,500	7,000	1,000
Sioux City	...	10,000	...
St. Paul	...	5,000	...
Milwaukee	...	2,033	...
Louisville	...	2,000	...
Detroit	...	3,880	...
Cudahy	...	2,000	...
Wichita	...	3,195	...
Indianapolis	...	7,000	...
Cincinnati	800	6,266	400
Buffalo	...	2,200	1,200
Cleveland	...	2,000	...
New York	700	2,146	465

FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1918.

Chicago	7,500	31,000	15,000
Kansas City	2,000	8,000	1,000
Omaha	5,500	18,000	4,000
St. Louis	1,800	7,500	800
St. Joseph	1,000	3,500	...
Sioux City	1,800	11,500	800
St. Paul	5,000	8,800	2,500
Oklahoma City	900	2,000	...
Fort Worth	2,500	2,000	200
Indianapolis	1,200	7,000	100
Denver	1,000	300	800

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

The packer market is moderately active and prices rule stronger. April hides are being asked for, but most packers will not quote.

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—Over a hundred and fifty thousand packer hides of all descriptions but native bulls sold in the period under review at strong and higher prices. Killers continued to clean out winter salting moving out heavy cows in this period to April 1 and realizing good prices. April hides were sold in a moderate way at rates a trifle better than late March kill, early in the week, but as the period progressed the advances on April kill became larger. Native bulls are held in winter kill and constitute the only selection unsold to April 1. Killers expect them to move out shortly at steady rates. Considerable optimism pervades the selling end of the trade on the future possibilities of the market. Native steers opened the week with business in two cars of March kill at 26c., followed by movement of 3,000 February-March goods of more northerly points of kill at 25½c. As the week closed three cars of late March river kill sold at 26½c. and 2,500 early April take-off topped 27½c. from the same market. Numerous efforts to secure these hides at 27c. were made. One killer was offering April natives, first half of the month kill at 27c., and later withdrew entire month's hides from the market. It is reported they were booked to seller's own tanning plant. April take-off now held for 28c. where offered. As a general rule, sellers are not inclined to price hides until in salt. Texas steers sold at 25c. for a thousand December to April salting and 3,000 April hides sold at 26c. in the heavy weights. Banner transaction was sale of 2,000 April heavy weights at 27c. About 2,000 April light Texas steers sold early in the week at 24c. Holders now consider them worth at least 25c. and most of them talk higher. A sale of 9,000 February-March light and extreme light hides sold early in the period at 23c. and 17c. respectively and 10,000 sold later in the week, mainly of southerly slaughter at 24c. and 17½c. Butt branded steers sold privately, one killer moving April production of about 3,000 hides at 25½c. Colorado steers also sold privately for one killer's April slaughter, estimated at 3,000 hides at 25c. Branded cows sold at 17c. for 3,500 March hides. About 8,000 January-February Southern slaughter sold at 17½c., and 2,000 April kill sold at 18c. All sellers now talk 18c. and better for April take-off. Stocks are small. Heavy cows sold late in the week in a clean up way at 22c., four killers cleaning out January, February, March salting at that figure. This selection is now sold to April 1 by all packers. April hides are not offered but are considered worth at least 25c. Light native cows sold at 18c. for 1,500 April extreme light weights, 5,000 April straight weights and 4,000 September to March kill.

Banner trade took in 8,000 April hides at the top rate of 19c., one packer moving out his entire month's production. One killer sold out 22,000 October to date light cows in weights 40/55 lbs. at private terms, said to have been under 22c. Native bulls quoted dull and featureless. Stocks are moderately ample, all sellers having mid-winter kill unsold. Holders talk 18c. and better. Buyers do not express their views. Branded bulls sold at 16c. for 2,000 January, February, March salting, and 3,000 March-April kill sold later at new rate of 18c.

Later.—April natives held 28c.; Texas strong at 27c.; butts, 26c.; Colorados, 25c.; branded cows, 18c. Heavy cows sold at 23c. for 5,000 February-March kill; 3,000 lights sold 19½c. for April take-off. November Northern native bulls brought 20c. Current stock quoted 18@19c. asked. Branded bulls last sold at 18c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Considerable optimism prevails in the local country hide trade. Dealers are expecting great advances to be registered in their varieties of hides due to late developments in the leather and shoe markets and to the approach of the summer season. Heavy steers are quiet and quoted at 20@22c. nominal; stocks are moderate and firmly held. Heavy cows are also quiet. Holders have placed a value of 16c. and better on them, but it is believed 15c. would be accepted. Bids are at the last sale rate of 13c. Stocks are moderately ample. Bufts were wanted at 13c. for current receipt stuff while nothing was offered under 16c., and some sellers talked more money in order to repel business, and hold hides for a better market later. Well posted buyers think 15c. would be accepted for current receipt goods. No seconds were moved. These are considered nominal at about 13c. for business. The situation in the outside sections is steady. Collectors are bullishly inclined and are withholding their goods from the market. Tanners are still making low bids, but not getting anything. Extremes sold at 18c., 18½c., 19c. for grub free varieties, and bids are at 18@18½c. for more. Dealers are asking up to 20c. for further lots. Current extremes sold at 14½@15c. lately, and nothing is now offered under 18c., although it is said a little less money might be accepted. Available stocks are moderate as this selection has been in very good call in the past month for the new army leathers. Branded hides quoted dull and featureless. Stocks are of rather ample size, but nothing is being pressed on the market as yet. Nominal market is considered about 12½@13c. flat basis. Country packer branded hides are quoted at 16@19c. nominal as to lots. Bulls are also quiet and waiting. Stocks are of moderate size, but not pressed on the market. Sellers think about 14c. is their value, although nominal market is not much better than a 13c. level for business. Country packer bulls are quoted at 17@18c. nominal.

Later.—Country hides excited and higher. Bids of 15c. refused for current bufts, asking 16½@17c. Bids of 17c. refused for current extremes, asking 18c. Good extremes sold 19c.

CALFSKINS were active and higher. Local first salted city skins opened the week with business at 37c. in two cars of stock. This is a cent advance. Outside city skins sold at 34@35c. and country stuff moved at 32c. Packer skins topped the week with a sale of three cars of April take-off at 40c. Holders have few skins for sale and talk decidedly firm figures for subsequent trading. Deacons quoted at \$2.10@2.30 and light calf at \$2.30@2.50 last paid. Kipskins are wanted. Country skins sold at 18@20c., and the outside is firmly demanded now. Stocks are small. City skins sold at 22c., and are now held for 25c. Packers last sold at a 22c. basis for earlier salting; now held for more money on current slaughter. Supplies are small.

Later.—Calfskins firm. Supplies small. Cities quoted 40c. Outside cities held 35@38c. Countries sold 34c. Packers asking 45c., with 42c. bid.

HORSEHIDES sold at \$6.75 for a couple of cars of the common country run. Sellers are trying for \$7. and buyers' views are at \$6.50. The price fixing by the Government at "today's level" would indicate a \$6.75 market for common country sorts. City hides quoted at \$7.25@7.75 asked. Ponies and glues \$3.25@3.75 and coltskins \$1@1.40.

Later.—Minneapolis horsehides sold \$7 flat untrimmed.

HOGSKINS are steady but quiet at \$1@1.20 nominal for the common country run of skins with the rejected pigs and glues at half rates. No. 1 pigskin strips quoted at 9@10c. last paid as to size. No. 2 strips quoted at 8@9c. and No. 3 skins at 5@6½c. as to measurements.

SHEEP PELTS.—Packers sold their production of sheep and lambskins this week at higher rates. Sellers had a few extra heavy sheepskins which they included with the straight run and made the skins more attractive at the advances. Local and best river take-off in current take-off sold at \$5.10@5.15 while other river markets sold at \$5.00 for similar take-off. Shearlings are quoted at \$2.00 last paid for straight run and \$2.25 asked for sorted No. 1 skins. The Government order for jerkin leather from sheepskins is of such size that every available piece of finished leather is being applied and great efforts being made in tanning of the pickled skins. Dry western pelts are quoted quiet and waiting at 40@45c. nominal. Pickled sheepskins quoted at \$10@14 dozen, as to lots.

New York.

PACKER HIDES.—There was a demand for bulls this week and one packer sold 1,600 February and March native bulls at 17c. About 350 early April spready native steers sold at 27½c. Native steers are nominal at 25c. last paid for March salting. In small packer hides there is a good demand for bulls and about 1,500 native bulls, June to December, 69 lbs. up, sold at outside points at 17½c. The local market is quiet. Native steers are quoted 23@24c. as to lots.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market in a general way keeps quiet but the demand for extremes is good. There is some movement in good fall extremes at 17½@18½c. and offerings are noted here of choice lots of fall hides, all short hair and free of grubs, at 19@19½c. selected. Middlewest extremes of current take-off are quoted at 15c. and bufts of the same description are about one cent less. Some small lots of old winter long haired grubby stock is selling at 12½@13c. flat. A car of Pennsylvania extremes, short haired and supposed to be free of grubs, is offered at 17½c. New York state and New England, all weights, are nominally quoted at 14@16c. according to quality, etc. South-erns are quiet. No new trading is reported. Far southern, all weights, are quoted at 12@13c. Offerings of Northern southern, all weights, are noted at 15@17c. flat.

CALFSKINS.—The market is strong and advancing. There is a good demand for light (Continued on page 35.)

PACKING HOUSE ARCHITECTS & ENGINEERS

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LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The National Livestock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, April 17.

Good cattle, medium cattle, in fact all kinds of cattle have advanced in price with startling rapidity. Decidedly higher markets were confidently expected during the late spring and early summer months, and finished heaves were expected to advance rapidly in price until the substantial premium which was denied them all winter, and to which they were entitled, was gained. In other words, a wider range in values was looked for, but in the heat of the excitement the medium and low-priced cattle have in many cases advanced fully as much, if not more, than finished heaves. The range in values is growing wider. Prime steers selling from \$16.50@17 are \$1 higher than a week ago, while good kinds show 50¢@75¢ advance and yearlings, as well as the cheaper grades, have not advanced quite as rapidly. Most of the good corn fed 1,100 to 1,300-lb steers are selling from \$15.50@16.50; medium kinds weighing from 1,000 to 1,200-lbs. from \$14.50@15.50; fair 900 to 1,100-lb. killers \$13@14, with fair to common light fleshed cheap killers all the way down to 11¢, and most of the good to choice yearling steers command from \$14.75@15.75, with medium to good kinds from \$13.75@14.75. Prospects are still "bullish," but when the public begins to realize what they will have to pay over the block for beef, we can't help feeling that one of these days the advance in the cattle market will be halted.

Butcher stuff is active and strong at the highest point in its history. Canning cows are selling all the way from 7¢, for common kinds up to 8¢, for good canners, and cutters are selling from 88.25¢@8.75, with the bulk of fair to medium beef cows from 88.85¢@9.40, and better grades all the way up to \$11.75@13 for choice cows and heifers. Fleishy feeding heifers are selling from 89.25¢@9.75 and feeding cows are mostly going to the killers at more than the cow jobbers can pay. The bull trade is also a "record breaker" and we have sold choice heavy butcher bulls up to 12¢, this week, with plenty of fair to good butcher bulls all the way from \$11.50@12.50, hoganags as high as \$10.50, and only light bulls are selling from 89.25¢@10, while under 9¢ they are common little light animals that have to go for canning purposes. Calves have been rather slow, the bulk showing 50¢, per cwt. decline, and at present common heavy calves are the poorest sellers, for most of them lack both quality and flesh and are hard to sell anywhere from \$7.50@8.50. Most of the choice veal calves sold on Tuesday (the calf day) from \$14@14.25, but the National "topped" the market with a load of calves that sold straight at \$14.50 per cwt. Today the trade on vealers is 50¢ higher.

In hogs the situation is unchanged. Heavy runs scare the buyers to cover and the trade declines, while on the light runs a diametrically opposite condition prevails. Monday again proved to be the low spot for the week, a liberal run of 61,000 enabling the buying contingent to put the brakes on the market and force prices 15¢@25¢ lower. Tuesday with 24,000 fresh receipts the market closed strong and a little higher, while on Wednesday with another light run, receipts being estimated at 23,000, the trade ruled 10¢@15¢ higher with prime light and light butcher grades selling largely from \$17.85@18, top \$18.05; prime medium weight and choice heavy butchers \$17.65@17.85; heavy mixed and choice heavy \$17.40@17.60 with rough packing grades all the way from \$16.25@16.85. High prices will prevail for many months to come; in fact, we look for some advance between now and mid-summer, but for the time being there is nothing that indicates any decisive change one way or the other.

In sheep and lambs the week opened with continued light supplies, and receipts

Wednesday morning were estimated at 8,000 head, and the market shows an advance of fully 25¢@50¢ per cwt., with indications pointing to still higher prices before the supply of feed stuff is marketed. Nearly everything now coming has been shorn, except the Colorado lambs, and only a few spring lambs have been marketed so far this season, the best ones selling up to 22¢ per lb. Quotations: Woolled—Good to choice lambs, \$21.40@21.65; fair to medium, \$20@21; good to choice yearlings, \$18@18.50; good to choice wethers, \$17@17.25; good to best ewes, \$16.50@17. Clipped—Good to choice lambs, \$17.85@18.15; medium and heavy lambs \$16.50@17.25; good to choice wethers, \$14.50@15; good to choice ewes, \$14@14.50.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, April 16.

Receipts today, 9,000 cattle, 11,000 hogs and 3,000 sheep, a gain of 800 cattle, 500 hogs, and a loss of 4,700 sheep, compared with last Tuesday. Western points combined gained 6,000 cattle, 11,000 hogs and lost 5,000 sheep. Continued active and higher trade in beef steers with \$16.75 top natives and \$16.60 top pulpers. Hogs opened slow, averaged steady to 5 cents lower and sheep ruled steady to strong with more \$21 fed lambs, record high price.

The unprecedented upward trend in the cattle market continued today although Western receipts were quite liberal and above estimates. Competition was extremely keen and buyers began operations in the opening hours. Prices ruled unevenly higher, 10¢@25¢ higher, with natives at \$16.75, within 25 cents of previous record and \$1.25 above top last Tuesday. Colorado pulpers at \$16.60 were \$1 above a week ago. Common lightweights, \$13.50@14.75. String of Utahs, 1,075 lbs., \$15.15. Butcher strong to 10 cents higher: Colorado cows, \$11.10 and bulls, \$10.50@11.25—unevenly higher. Mixed yearlings \$15.40. Calves steady, best veals, \$12.50@13. Six cars stock calves, \$12.75.

Hog receipts fairly liberal, 11,000 here and a gain of 11,000 in the West, compared with last Tuesday. Shippers operated sparingly in lightweights and butchers early at steady prices. Packers hesitatingly, finally filling orders at steady to 5 cents lower. Pigs slow and unchanged. Top lights, \$17.65; heavies, \$17.55; bulk, \$17.35 and \$17.55 against \$17.40 top, and \$16.90@17.30 bulk last Tuesday—generally 25¢@50¢, above a week ago.

Big drop in sheep receipts from last Tuesday—nearly 5,000 loss here, although an increase of about 3,000 in the West. Bulk of offerings fed lambs. Market firm, top Colorado fed, \$21, same as top yesterday. There were no fat sheep and few goats. Breeding and feeding stock scarce and in strong request at firm prices.

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., April 16.

Cattle receipts for the week ending today amount to a little better than 21,600 head, of which 550 were disposed of on the quarantine side. There is a marked improvement in the quality of the offerings, especially in steers. We have received a number of strings of well fattened heaves and with a market strong and active and on the highest basis of the year, sales are being made at record prices. Three loads of 1,300 lb. Missouri fed steers brought \$16.40 for the best load of the three and the other two loads brought \$16. These sales topped for the week and also for the year. Quite a few sales are being made from \$14@15.75. The cattle selling in this range are the best in-between kind but could not be called choice or prime. The southeastern territory continues to contribute good cattle. Mississippi steers sold this week at \$14.50, and quarantine steers from Georgia made a new state record at \$13.75. Several

loads of good Alabama steers sold for \$15.60 on Tuesday, establishing not only a new state record but a record for the entire South on this market. Plain cattle with good killing quality ranges from \$12@14, medium and common kinds selling around \$9.50. The market on butcher cattle shows about the same strength as the steer market. The only soft spot in this department is the plain and medium grades. The buyers do not seem to be taking hold of this class as keenly as they are in the better grades. Best yearlings range from \$12@14, the bulk of the medium and fair kinds upwards of \$10, while the common ones are quoted at \$8.50@10. Best heavy cows \$12@12.50, fair to good cows \$10@12. The intermediate grade \$9@10, canners \$7.50@8.50. There is a keen demand for good stockers and feeders and because of competition with the packers the prices in this department show an unusual advance. They range from \$8.50@12 and best offerings would bring even more money.

Hog receipts for the week total 65,000 and the quality has been generally good. The market has averaged steady all week. We are receiving an increasing number of good heavy hogs and during the past week they have sold very close to the top of the market, although good light hogs of shipping weight still have the preference with the buyers. Today's quotations are: Mixed and butchers, \$17.50@17.80; good heavies, \$17.10@17.50; rough \$15.50@16; light, \$17.70@17.90; pigs, \$14.75@17.50; bulk, \$17.40@17.80.

Sheep receipts for the week total 2,600. The market rules steady and active and the small supply finds ready sale. Clipped lambs are coming in greater quantities, the best ones sold this week as high as \$17.75, in fact we had none in this class which sold for less than 17¢, and they were really culls. Clipped muttons also sold as high as \$14.50. Wool lambs are quoted at \$20.50@21.25. Breeding ewes are in increasing demand but the supply is light and inadequate. The sheep raisers seem to be holding this class back.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

So. Omaha, Neb., April 16.

Cattle receipts continue very heavy, 40,300 head last week, and receipts for the month will undoubtedly be the heaviest on record for any April. Notwithstanding the heavy supplies, the demand for beef appears to be steadily increasing and there is a corresponding advance in prices all along the line. Last week values improved fully 75¢@1, and the market for beef steers and cow stuffs is fully \$3 higher than it was the latter part of March. Choice heaves sold today at \$16@16.75 and the bulk of the fair to good 950 to 1,150-pound steers sold around \$14.25@15.75. Cows and heifers are selling at the highest prices ever paid here and at a very wide range, from \$7.50@13.50, the bulk of the fair, good beef stock at \$9.50@12. Demand for killing stock of all kinds is undoubtedly broader than it has been before and prices are undoubtedly the highest ever paid at this point. Veal calves have not so much changed, selling freely at \$10@13, but bulls, stags, etc., are fully half dollar higher for the week at \$8.50@12.50.

Hogs continue to come to market in liberal numbers, 85,000 head last week, but they are absorbed readily by both packers and shippers at prices that show a strong upward tendency. Fluctuations from day to day are sharp but the general trend is upward. With 17,500 hogs today the market opened 10¢@15¢ lower but closed fully steady. Tops brought \$17.15, the same as on last Tuesday, but the bulk of the trading was at \$16.75@16.90, compared with \$16.60@16.90 a week ago.

Movement of sheep and lambs to market is still on a very moderate scale and with a healthy demand from all sources and prices continue to advance. The market is now around 25¢ higher than a week ago and the highest it has ever been at this place. Wool lambs sold early today at \$20@21, yearlings \$15.25@17.25, wethers \$14.50@16.50, and ewes \$14.25@16.25.

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS

Brocklin, Me.—The West Coast Fisheries Co., to catch, deal and pack fish of all kinds, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000.

Louisville, Ky.—C. N. Boone and others have incorporated the Louisville Dairy Co., with a capital stock of \$10,000, for the purpose of manufacturing ice cream.

Kissimmee, Fla.—The Independent Fisheries Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000 with A. Rosen as president; B. Plummer, vice-president, and M. E. Rosen, secretary and treasurer.

Kathleen, Fla.—Kathleen Refrigeration Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$15,000 with O. M. Eaton as president; A. A. Lewis vice-president, and H. J. Lewis, secretary and treasurer.

ICE NOTES

Dallas, Tex.—The ice factory of the Oaklawn Ice & Fuel Co. will be remodeled at a cost of \$4,000.

Petersburg, Va.—An ice and cold storage plant will be built at Camp Lee by the War Department, Washington, D. C.

Rio Grande City, Tex.—The capital stock of the Rio Grande Ice, Water & Light Co. has been increased from \$24,000 to \$30,000.

Baxter Springs, Mo.—It is reported that a cold storage plant and commission house will be built at this point by Allen & White.

Spartanburg, S. C.—Contract has been let by the War Department for the erection of an ice plant at Camp Wadsworth.

Oldsmar, Fla.—Ice and electric light plants will be built by the Oldsmar Electric & Ice

Co., organized with Jacob Bornstein as president.

Waco, Tex.—The erection of a refrigerating plant at Camp MacArthur has been authorized by the War Department, Washington, D. C. Cost \$25,000.

Springfield, Ore.—The cold storage plant in this city controlled by the Henry Weinhard Company of Portland, Ore., has closed, and will not resume until business prospects are better.

Carthage, Tex.—Ice and electric light plants to be operated in connection with the Carthage Cotton Oil Company's plant will be installed by F. T. Rembert and K. S. Melton of Longview, Tex.

Pineora, Ga.—A refrigerating plant will be built by the South Georgia Livestock Corp. in connection with 5,000-acre cattle ranch. This company has been organized by Thomas Mattinson of South Charleston, H. C. Prichard and H. C. Stocking of New York.

Williamsburg, Va.—A 10-ton ice plant and laundry equipment have been ordered by the York Laundry & Ice Manufacturing Co., incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000. Construction in multiples of 10 tons and allows of increase in capacity as demanded.

Harrison, Ark.—The Harrison Gas & Electric Co. reorganized with R. M. Fellows as president; A. M. Fellows, vice-president and treasurer, and John C. Grimes, secretary; acquires ice and cold storage plants and electric light system; enlargement of cold storage plant is planned so as to provide facilities for three times as much fruit as formerly. Electric light system will also be extended.

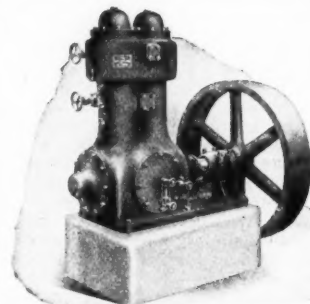
RATES FOR COLD STORAGE

The Federal Food Administration has sent the following notice to cold storage interests relative to rates for storage of commodities:

General Rule 5 prohibits cold storage licenses from making unreasonable or discriminatory charges in handling or storing food commodities.

The United States Food Administration recognizes the principle that up to a certain point it ordinarily costs less per unit to handle large quantities than to handle small quantities, and large lots than small lots, of a particular commodity, and has no objection to licensees charging a lesser rate per unit for large quantities or lots than for small quantities or lots if the differentiation in rates is based on variation of cost in handling the particular commodity.

Hereafter the above-mentioned principle



KEEPING UP QUALITY

Circumstances over which we had no control made it necessary to increase our prices, but our 20-year-old policy will not permit us to lower our standard of quality, or in any way abuse the confidence which our many customers have in YORK PRODUCTS.

During the past 20 years we have constantly sought ways and means to improve the quality of our Ice-Making and Refrigerating Machinery. This policy has been pursued up to the present time and will be continued in the future. This is our guarantee to the trade.

Safeguard your interests by adopting YORK QUALITY.

York Manufacturing Co.

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Leaking Ammonia Fumes are deadly as well as costly.

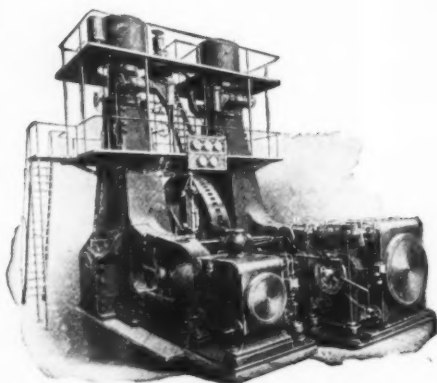
In such emergencies the

NATIONAL AMMONIA HELMET

enables the wearer to enter the fumes instantly and safely for repairing leaks or to rescue a fellow workman.

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JACKSONVILLE—St. Elmo W. Acosta.
NEWARK—American Oil & Supply Co.

NEW YORK—Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., 100 William St.
NORFOLK—Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co., Agency, Cor. Front and First Sts.
PHILADELPHIA—Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co.
PROVIDENCE—Rhode Island Warehouse Co.

PITTSBURGH—Penna. Transfer Company, Duquesne Freight Station.
RICHMOND—Bowman Transfer & Stge. Co.
ROCHESTER—Rochester Carting Co.
SAVANNAH—Benton Transfer Co.
TOLEDO—Moreton Truck & Storage Co.
WASHINGTON—Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

must be applied by cold storage warehousemen in arranging any variations in rates or discounts for quantity contained in schedules of rates or amendments thereto that are filed.

With respect to rate schedules now on file in which lower rates for large lots or discounts for quantity are stated, no objection has been or will be made to differentiations in rates unless they are obviously merely arbitrary or discriminatory or in effect constitute a preference to one or a few patrons, or unless upon investigation they are found to be without reasonable justification.

All rates must of course be contained in the schedule required to be filed with the United States Food Administration and must be clear, explicit, well defined, and intelligible. Every patron is entitled to know his exact classification and the specific rate he is to be charged.

MEATS IN COLD STORAGE.

(Continued from page 16.)

377 storages reporting their holdings for both March 1 and April 1, 1917, showed a decrease of 20,591,057 pounds or 8.1 per cent.

Sweet Pickled Pork.—The 546 storages that reported showed total stocks of 397,946,048 pounds. The 499 storages reporting for April 1 this year and last show present holdings of 378,870,909 pounds compared with 362,931,415 pounds last year, an increase of 4.4 per cent. The 523 storages that reported for both March 1 and April, 1918, showed an increase of 34,954,499 pounds or 9.6 per cent, while the 460 storages reporting their holdings for both March 1 and April, 1917, showed a decrease of 14,767,062 pounds or 4.0 per cent.

Lard.—The 561 storages that reported showed total stocks of 89,044,258 pounds. The 497 storages reporting for April 1 this year and last show present holdings of 85,616,150 pounds as compared with 65,178,669 pounds last year, an increase of 31.4 per cent. The 530 storages that reported for both March 1 and April 1, 1918, showed an increase of 23,584,555 pounds or 36.6 per cent, while the 455 storages

reporting their holdings for both March 1 and April 1, 1917, showed a decrease of 18,143,916 pounds or 22.1 per cent.

POULTRY IN COLD STORAGE.

The monthly report of the Bureau of Markets, U. S. Department of Agriculture, shows storage holdings of frozen poultry on April 1, 1918, as follows:

Total Poultry.—The 300 storages that reported frozen poultry show total stocks of 43,794,391 pounds. The 205 storages reporting for April 1, this year and last, show present holdings of 14,801,662 pounds, compared with 25,988,379 pounds last year, a decrease of 43.03 per cent. The report shows that the stocks decreased 13,056,848 pounds, or 23.0 per cent., during March 1918, as compared with a decrease of 5,695,693 pounds, or 20.8 per cent., during March, 1917.

Broilers.—The 196 storages that reported showed total stocks of 4,794,675 pounds. The 123 storages reporting for April 1 this year and last show present holdings of 1,687,060 pounds, compared with 3,645,213 pounds last year, a decrease of 53.7 per cent. The 187 storages that reported for both March 1 and April 1, 1918, showed a decrease of 2,516,580 pounds, or 34.5 per cent., while the 111 storages reporting their holdings for both March 1 and April 1, 1917, showed a decrease of 1,193,409 pounds, or 27.5 per cent.

Roasters.—The 188 storages that reported showed total stock of 11,476,105 pounds. The 121 storages reporting for April 1 this year and last show present holdings of 4,452,957 pounds, compared with 6,035,703 pounds last year, a decrease of 26.2 per cent. The 177 storages that reported for both March 1 and April 1, 1918, showed a decrease of 2,842,749 pounds, or 19.9 per cent., while the 107 storages reporting their holdings for both March 1 and April 1, 1917, showed a decrease of 721,981 pounds, or 13.1 per cent.

Fowls.—The 214 storages that reported

showed total stock of 9,230,716 pounds. The 142 storages reporting for April 1 this year and last show present holdings of 3,595,605 pounds, compared with 4,697,980 pounds last year, 23.5 per cent. The 205 storages that reported for both March 1 and April 1, 1918, showed a decrease of 3,300,845 pounds, or 26.4 per cent., while the 127 storages reporting their holdings for both March 1 and April 1, 1917, showed an increase of 1,027,814 pounds, or 32.6 per cent.

Turkeys.—The 220 storages that reported showed total stocks of 8,583,052 pounds. The 138 storages reporting for April 1 this year and last show present holdings of 2,183,118 pounds, compared with 2,891,671 pounds last year, a decrease of 24.5 per cent. The 214 storages that reported for both March 1 and April 1, 1918, showed a decrease of 1,164,043 pounds, or 12.0 per cent., while the 127 storages reporting their holdings for both March 1 and April 1, 1917, showed a decrease of 730,580 pounds, or 23.0 per cent.

Miscellaneous Poultry.—The 257 storages that reported showed total stocks of 9,709,843 pounds. The 168 storages reporting for April 1 this year and last show present holdings of 2,882,922 pounds, compared with 8,717,812 pounds last year, a decrease of 66.9 per cent. The 243 storages that reported for both March 1 and April 1, 1918, showed a decrease of 3,232,631 pounds, or 25.0 per cent., while the 149 storages reporting their holdings for both March 1 and April 1, 1917, showed a decrease of 1,421,909 pounds, or 15.1 per cent.

USED FOR PUBLIC SLAUGHTERING.

Hartford, Conn., can boast of another modern slaughter house which has recently been put in operation by Morris Later of the East Side Hide Company. The plant has five killing beds and is used extensively for public slaughtering. All beef killing equipment, refrigerating plant and track work was furnished and installed by the Brecht Company.

You Can't Afford to Experiment Now

when conditions point to a fixed price being set for all products. You must "practice" in buying what you "preach" in selling—that which will make the BEST INVESTMENT. "PROFITS" are to be realized only in proportion to the EFFICIENT and ECONOMICAL operation of your plant.

INVARIABLY the installation of "JAMISON" DOORS results in such promotion of EFFICIENCY and ECONOMY that larger facilities and new plants are necessary. This is evidenced by the fact that OVER 50% of our business is REPEAT ORDERS, which, being based on actual performance, proclaim most convincingly the merit and general satisfaction afforded. Another equally convincing fact is that our output exceeds that of all other makes COMBINED.

Our large stock of Standard Sizes and Specifications and most modern plant and facilities assure you of prompt shipment; making it all the more inadvisable for you to spend in repairs when, in your own mind, you are convinced a NEW DOOR is a GOOD INVESTMENT. Ask for our latest catalog.

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Food Will Win the War

An open letter

to the men who work with their hands

*in the packing house industry of the United States,
with the hope that through your chiefs this letter
will reach you all.*

You men have the most wonderful opportunity of your lives today to help the patriotic cause of conservation. An extra effort, a stronger push with your shoulders to the wheel by each and every one of you, will save to the cause of conservation many millions of dollars.

Your day-to-day grind, humble as it is, will help just as much to win the war as the work of the men who go to the front. Let everybody push hard, and three blades of grass will grow where only one grows now. I can trust the patriotism of each one of you to add the extra shove. The opportunity is yours—the country demands it!



Jesse H. Weissman

President Ussesa Sales Co., Inc.

(This space has been donated to the winning of the war by the Ussesa Sales Co., Inc.)

FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

WOOD FIBRE CONTAINERS.

In these days of conservation of everything the question of containers and all kinds of packages is a serious one for the packer. A line of fibre containers which has come into widespread popularity is that known as the Kleen Kup, marketed by the Edwin C. Price Company, of Chicago and Kansas City. These wood fibre containers have proved practical and economical for all sorts of packing, and are made in all shapes and sizes. The tub shape is especially adapted for sausage meats and meat specialties, such as calf brains, as well as for lard and like products. There are so many purposes for which these Kleen Kup containers can be used that the inquirer only has to submit his needs to the Price Company and he will get satisfactory information. The best recommendation for these containers is that they are being extensively used by some of the largest meat packing concerns.

These packages are coming into greater use as containers for various food products, such as sausage meat, casings, calf brains, chili-con-carni, souse, jellies, tenderloins, etc. They can be attractively printed; they are shipped nested, requiring a minimum amount of space and handling, are ready to fill, being perfectly sanitary, economical as to weight, and easily re-shipped in fibre shipping cases. These features account for the growing popularity of this line among packers.

BRECHT LARD EQUIPMENT.

"Working overtime" is what they say at the New York office of The Brecht Company, the eastern branch of this packing house machinery concern. They are especially busy in their line of modern lard equipment, and the Brecht patented duplex cooling cylinders seem to be in great demand. They have recently installed or are now finishing the following installations in the eastern territory: Wm. Zoller Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Denholm Bros. Packing Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; John Soller Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Peters Packing Co., McKeesport, Pa.; Kalbitzer Packing Co., Wheeling, W. Va.; Schenck & Sons, Wheeling, W. Va.; March Packing Co., Bridgeport, Pa.; Phillipsburg Beef Co., Phillipsburg, Pa.; United Home Dressed Meat Co., Altoona, Pa.; Punxsutawney Beef & Provision Co., Punxsutawney, Pa.

Some packers claim that the use of this patented lard roller eliminates the use of stearine, while others are much elated over the firmness of the lard and the apparent change in color and texture. The Brecht Company from any of their offices will gladly furnish any interested packer with any desired information on the subject.

MAKE MOTOR TRUCKS TO STAND UP.

"In order to stand up under the continuous service that is expected of the motor truck, as well as to protect the owner in his investment, the rigid tests of materials and construction methods now conducted by truck manufacturers are probably more exacting than in any other industry," says C. T. Silver, metropolitan distributor of the Kissel Motor Car Co.

"In the construction of motor, frame,

axles, springs, etc., the metal components are first selected by skilled metallurgists, and each graded with the most minute regard for the particular requirements it is intended for. Then they are chemically analyzed and heat-treated in special ovens, after which they are milled and machined under the scrutiny of keen experts, who reject all but work of the utmost accuracy.

"The result of such construction methods is a product that is a scientific achievement, strongly built, perfectly balanced and fully equal to 'do its bit' economically and efficiently."

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS.

(Continued from page 30.)

and medium weight skins. A car of New York City 5-7's sold at \$3.75 and a car of 7-9's sold at \$4.45. Later 2,000 New York cities 5-7's sold at \$3.85 and about 1,000 7-9's sold at \$4.60. 9-12 lbs. weight are slow and nominal at \$5.50. 1,200 country skins sold at \$3, \$3.85 and \$4.25 flat.

HORSEHIDES.—The market is steady. Recent declines in the west have had no effect here. Countries are nominal at \$7.50 flat for number twos. Dealers' mixed hides at \$7.75 @ 8 and straight run of renderers' at \$8.25 @ 8.50. Fronts are nominal at \$5.75 @ 6. Butts are offered at \$2.75 @ 3 for 22 inches and up.

WET SALTED HIDES.—Active. About 24,000 frigorifico steers were sold to a large United States buyer consisting of 12,000 La Plata steers and 12,000 Montevideo steers at 30½ @ 31c, as figured out in some quarters. Another sale was made of 5,000 La Plata steers at 31½c, and still another lot of 5,000 sold at 31c. There is a good demand for de-

sirable lots of hides on spot especially Mexicans. Mexico city packers are held at 24c. Regular campos hides at 20 @ 21c. Cubans are nominal in absence of late sales. About 500 Panamas sold at 19c.

Boston.

The hide markets are stronger. Large orders for the new army shoes are soon to be placed and tanners who are figuring on this leather are in the market for good hides. The fact that the British Government is also in the market for leather still further adds to the tone of the market. Extreme hides are in good demand, especially the better qualities which date back into the fall. Sales of Ohio extremes have been made at 19c. in this market, this price being realized recently for two cars. Dealers are talking as high as 20c. for what few good quality hides they have on hand. Current stock is held around 17c., but tanners' ideas are not yet up to this price. Two cars of Canadian extremes, free of grubs, brought 18c. and another car from the same section, although containing some cities, brought 18½c. Dealers in Canada are now talking 19c. for further lots. Heavier hides are quiet. Free of grub buffs are held around 18c., although it is difficult to interest the tanner at this price.

The Boston calfskin market is stronger. Tanners have been moving good quantities of colored stock and also expect to move some blacks on the navy shoe orders. With the recent strengthening in Chicagos, which are now quoted at 40c., as well as the stronger market on New Yorks, holders of New England skins are talking firmer prices for their stocks. Some dealers are asking \$3.25 for 5 to 7's; \$4.25 for 7 to 9's. Skins weighing 9 to 12 pounds are not in demand. Prices on these are nominal.

WESTERN DRESSED MEAT PRICES AT EASTERN MARKETS

Wholesale prices of Western dressed beef, lamb and mutton at leading Eastern markets on representative market days this week are reported as follows by the Office of Markets of the U. S. Department of Agriculture:

MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1918.

Fresh beef, Western dressed:	Boston	New York	Philadelphia	Washington
Steers:				
Choice	\$22.00@22.50	\$22.50@23.00	\$22.00@22.50	\$21.00@21.00
Good	21.50@22.00	22.00@22.50	21.50@22.00	20.00@21.00
Medium	21.00@21.50	21.00@21.50	20.00@21.50	18.00@19.00
Common	20.00@21.00	20.00@21.00	20.00@21.50	18.00@19.00
Cows:				
Good	20.50@21.00	20.00@21.00	20.00@21.00	19.00@20.00
Medium	20.00@20.50	19.00@20.00	19.50@20.00	18.00@19.00
Common	18.00@19.00	18.50@19.00	18.50@19.00	17.00@18.00
Bulls:				
Good	18.50@19.00	19.00@19.50	18.00@18.50	17.00@17.50
Medium	18.00@18.50	18.00@18.50	17.00@17.50	17.00@17.50
Common	17.00@17.50	17.00@17.50	17.00@17.50	17.00@17.50
Fresh lamb and mutton, Western dressed:				
Lambs:				
Choice	29.00@30.00	30.00@31.00	30.00@31.00	30.00@31.00
Good	28.00@29.00	29.00@30.00	29.50@30.00	29.00@30.00
Medium	27.00@28.00	28.00@29.00	29.00@29.50	29.00@29.50
Common	26.00@27.00	27.00@28.00	27.00@28.00	27.00@28.00
Yearlings:				
Good	26.00@27.00	27.00@28.00	27.00@28.00	27.00@28.00
Medium	25.00@26.00	26.00@27.00	26.00@27.00	26.00@27.00
Mutton:				
Good	25.00@26.00	26.00@27.00	25.00@26.00	25.00@26.00
Medium	24.00@25.00	25.00@26.00	25.00@26.00	25.00@26.00

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1918.

Fresh beef, Western dressed:	Boston	New York	Philadelphia	Washington
Steers:				
Choice	\$22.50@23.00	\$22.50@23.00	\$22.00@22.50	\$21.00@21.00
Good	22.00@22.50	22.00@22.50	21.50@22.00	20.00@21.00
Medium	21.50@22.00	21.00@21.50	20.00@21.50	19.00@20.00
Common	20.00@21.00	20.00@21.00	20.00@21.50	18.00@19.00
Cows:				
Good	21.00@21.50	20.00@21.00	20.00@21.00	19.50@20.00
Medium	20.00@21.00	19.00@20.00	19.50@20.00	18.50@19.50
Common	18.50@19.50	18.50@19.00	18.50@19.00	17.50@18.50
Bulls:				
Good	19.00@20.00	19.00@19.50	18.00@18.50	17.00@17.50
Medium	18.50@19.00	18.50@19.00	17.00@17.50	17.00@17.50
Common	17.50@18.50	17.50@18.00	17.00@17.50	17.00@17.50
Fresh lamb and mutton, Western dressed:				
Lambs:				
Choice	29.00@30.00	30.00@31.00	30.00@31.00	30.00@31.00
Good	28.00@29.00	29.00@30.00	29.50@30.00	29.00@30.00
Medium	27.00@28.00	28.00@29.00	29.00@29.50	29.00@29.50
Common	26.00@27.00	27.00@28.00	27.00@28.00	27.00@28.00
Yearlings:				
Good	25.00@26.00	26.00@27.00	26.00@27.00	26.00@27.00
Medium	24.00@25.00	25.00@26.00	25.00@26.00	25.00@26.00
Mutton:				
Good	25.00@26.00	26.00@27.00	25.00@26.00	25.00@26.00
Medium	24.00@25.00	25.00@26.00	25.00@26.00	25.00@26.00

Lamb prices "pluck in" at New York City and Philadelphia. All other lamb and mutton prices "pluck out."

Chicago Section

And potatoes are still six dollars per bushel—in the restaurants!

They eat 'em, skins and all, in Kansas. In Ireland they make whisky out of 'em.

A spade is a spade, and a profiteer is a profiteer, whatever line he is in, farmer or packer.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, April 13, 1918, averaged as follows: domestic beef, 17.27 cents per pound.

Mary had a little lamb, as Doc Fulkerson of Washington said at one of our banquets. "under the left hand pea." And up went the price of fish. Diet! Who said diet? Aint we?

Affinities are having a bad time in our loop hotels. Oh, Daddy! Women husband-killers, however, are having the time of their lives. If you don't like the looks of hubby or the way he acts, ladies, kill the son of a gun!

At last one of our papers has the temerity to say what has been in our noodle for some time: "Why worry about keeping as baseball players men fit for war? Will baseball make the world safe for democracy?"

As a profiteer the packer is a piker, a petty larceny piker. And it isn't necessary even to mention the *real* profiteers. Everybody knows him or them who knows anything at all; they generally wear whiskers.

Stew meandered up to the trough and said to Bill Kidneyfeet, the trouble-shooter: "Shay! Givz shot!" Bill replied: "Yuv-ad-nuff!" Stew threw a hook out to port to steady himself, closed one eye so he could see just one Bill to address, and said: "How c'n yu tell? I never kin!"

E. L. Roy, formerly of Cross, Roy & Saunders, is now a "dollar-a-year" man for the

government, buyer of meats for the Allies. Some job, and some boy, too; reglar feller. He has never tackled anything yet he didn't make a go of, and his present job is no exception and no sinecure!

It now transpires that the tough winter we had was responsible for the potatoes being held back, together with lack of cars and things. Yet you could get all the murphies you wanted to buy at \$6.00 per bushel; now they are 60 cents! They'll do for seed. Aw, well! What's the use?

Jack Hall spilled this: "How to pick out 'soft' (oily) hogs afoot. Look the bunch over; any you see with one eye closed and the other looking up, you'll know he acquired the habit looking for acorns to drop off the trees." Now—like the guy who took a big swallow of tobacco sauce—you know all about it!

Michael Patrick Kelly (Yes he's Irish!) tells the following which he overheard at a wake. Mike (expressman) to Pat (butcher): Say, Pat, how the divil do yez account fer the turrible price av beef; ain't yez soakin' us a bit? Pat: Soakin' yez nothin'! Sure an' don't yez know it's the high price o' feed? Corn, oats, hay, everything! Don't yez feed yer horse nuthin'? Mike: Well; how about pork? Hogs'll ate annythin'. Pat: Same thing; feed! The farmer sez he ain't makin' a cint an' I'm sure I am makin' less outa pork. Mike: So it's the high cost o' feed, is it? Well, now! Say, yez are soakin' us about twice the price we paid awhile ago fer fish; do it cost anny more fer their feed than it ever did? Pat: Say! G'wan home, you!

MOTOR DELIVERY MAKES MONEY.

"With the use of motor trucks, business concerns are delivering two and three loads in the time it formerly took teams to deliver one," says C. T. Silver, metropolitan distributor of the Kissel Motor Car Co. "Yesterday horse time was fast time; today, it is behind time. It is not the money saved but the money made that is forcing horses into the discard. The rapid growth of cities and towns, the expansion of the suburbs and the building up of the country, has put long distance between supply and demand.

"Today's hurry-up orders demand the hurry-up ability of the motor truck. Hauling contracts demand living up to the time limit. The firm that is not equipped to meet these demands pays a penalty for forfeiting profits from increased business getting and business conserving ability of motor trucks.

"Horse delivery means neighborhood patronage for the retailer. It has been proven that, with the motor truck equipment, business concerns can extend their territory and increase their trade area. They give customers express service. They ship more goods in less time. That is why they are supplying three customers to their former one, and practically treble their business on the same delivery cost, and are, in addition, giving their customers the final word in service."

Do you want a good position? Watch page 48.

THE STADLER ENGINEERING CO. ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS

Specialists in Abattoirs, Packing Houses, Garbage Reduction Plants and Cold Storage Warehouses.
Chas. Stadler, Chief Engr. For 12 years chief supervisor with Sulzberger & Sons Co. (Wilson & Co.).
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Greases, Tallows, Oils
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Consignments Solicited
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PACKING HOUSES, ABATTOIRS, COLD STORAGES
Manhattan Bldg., CHICAGO, ILL. Cable Address Pacarco

INSULATION MUST BE GOOD TO OBTAIN SATISFACTORY RESULTS

"AND YOU CAN'T BEAT CORK!"

THAS A FACK!—BRACK an MACK

OUR BOOKLET WILL INTEREST YOU

WRITE US! THE UNION INSULATING CO., Great Northern Building, CHICAGO

ANHYDROUS SUPREME AMMONIA

"EVERY OUNCE ENERGIZES"
NH₃

Used by most of the leading packers throughout the United States.

SUPREME means pure, dry, highest quality anhydrous ammonia.

Less power and less coal = less expense.

Better refrigeration and more satisfaction = greater efficiency.

All parties desiring to use our Supreme Brand Anhydrous Ammonia for the purpose of food preservation and ice making should write us at once asking that their names be placed on the 1918 list.

MORRIS & COMPANY

Chicago, Union Stock Yards

Established 1877
W. G. PRESS & CO.
175 W. Jackson Bldg., Chicago
PORK, LARD, SHORTRIBS
For Future Delivery
GRAIN Correspondence Solicited STOCKS

WORTHEN, TROTT & SULLIVAN 200 Produce Exchange,
New York, N. Y.
successors to M. FRANKFORT, established 1884
BROKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS
OLEO OIL—OLEO STOCK—NEUTRAL LARD—COTTON OIL—OLEO STEARINE
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Union Stock Yards CHICAGO, ILL.
Packers and Commission
Slaughterers
Beef, Pork and Mutton
Members of the American Meat
Packers' Association.

**CHICAGO PACKING
COMPANY**
Beef and Pork Packers
Boneless Beef Cuts.
Sausage Materials.
Commission Slaughterers
U. S. GOVERNMENT INSPECTION
Correspondence Solicited
UNION STOCK YARDS
CHICAGO

BONE CRUSHERS



WILLIAMS

Williams Bone Crushers and Grinders are not alone suitable for grinding bone for fertilizer purposes, they are also suitable for crushing bone for glue and case hardening purposes. Every packer having to dispose of his bone whether Green, Raw, or Junk and Steamed bone, will do well to get in touch with Williams.

Williams machines are also suitable for Tankage, Cracklings, Beef Scrap, Oyster and Clam Shells, and any other material found around the packing plant requiring crushing or grinding.

Send for catalog No. 9.

THE WILLIAMS PAT. CRUSHER & PULVERIZER CO.

Works:
ST. LOUIS

General Sales Dept., Old Colony Bldg.
CHICAGO

67 Second St.
SAN FRANCISCO

Watch Page 48 for Business Chances

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, April 8.....	24,902	1,991	67,583	15,343
Tuesday, April 9.....	13,863	8,396	27,377	12,565
Wednesday, April 10.....	8,046	2,379	26,359	9,035
Thursday, April 11.....	14,449	8,377	36,751	10,758
Friday, April 12.....	6,648	1,902	33,477	7,821
Saturday, April 13.....	1,909	188	17,029	1,844
Total last week.....	69,817	23,433	208,538	57,366
Previous week.....	58,891	18,362	161,355	43,170
Year ago.....	54,197	20,385	116,516	73,965
Two years ago.....	42,650	18,430	135,799	63,523

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, April 8.....	4,745	106	11,439	3,493
Tuesday, April 9.....	3,148	54	7,435	2,597
Wednesday, April 10.....	3,383	66	7,825	1,620
Thursday, April 11.....	2,587	4	7,719	1,146
Friday, April 12.....	2,420	3	8,471	2,795
Saturday, April 13.....	314	3	5,058	920
Total last week.....	16,607	236	47,947	12,481
Previous week.....	15,599	388	42,654	9,064
Year ago.....	12,459	57	17,734	15,040
Two years ago.....	11,299	633	28,933	14,725

TOTALS FOR YEAR TO DATE.

	1918.	1917.
Cattle.....	973,988	779,764
Hogs.....	2,991,474	2,781,394
Sheep.....	899,584	1,045,670
Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:		
Week ending April 13, 1918.....	639,000	
Previous week.....	600,000	
Cor. week, 1917.....	422,000	
Cor. week, 1916.....	479,000	
Total year to date.....	10,552,000	
Same period, 1917.....	9,304,000	
Same period, 1916.....	10,580,000	

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
This week.....	294,000	529,000	118,000
Previous week.....	293,000	503,000	116,000
1917.....	185,000	350,000	178,000
1916.....	128,000	395,000	177,000
1915.....	118,000	316,000	169,000

TOTALS FOR YEAR TO DATE.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1918.....	3,039,000	8,013,000	2,247,000
1917.....	2,485,000	7,927,000	2,338,000
1916.....	2,178,000	8,815,000	2,880,000

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Armour & Co.....	29,100
Anglo-American.....	7,200
Swift & Company.....	24,300
Hammond Co.....	13,700
Morris & Co.....	15,000
Wilson & Co.....	18,600
Reed-Elpham.....	8,200
Western P. Co.....	9,300
Roberts & Onke.....	5,400
Miller & Hart.....	4,600
Independent P. Co.....	5,500
Brennan P. Co.....	6,300
Others.....	15,000
Totals.....	162,200
Previous week.....	122,000
Year ago.....	97,600

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week.....	\$14.55	\$17.50	\$15.75	\$19.10
Previous week.....	13.75	17.40	15.40	18.60
Cor. week, 1917.....	11.90	16.10	12.15	14.25
Cor. week, 1916.....	9.20	9.70	8.15	10.65
Cor. week, 1915.....	7.65	7.50	7.80	9.60
Cor. week, 1914.....	8.60	8.75	6.35	7.65
Cor. week, 1913.....	8.20	9.10	6.35	8.35
Cor. week, 1912.....	6.60	7.96	5.70	7.55
Cor. week, 1911.....	7.05	6.25	4.15	5.45

CATTLE.

Good to choice steers.....	\$13.25@16.75
Yearlings, good to choice.....	11.00@14.50
Stockers and feeders.....	8.50@12.25
Good to choice cows.....	9.00@12.00
Good to choice heifers.....	9.00@12.25
Fair to good cows.....	7.75@8.75
Canners.....	6.50@7.35
Cutters.....	7.00@7.85
Holsteins.....	8.25@9.75

Heavy calves.....	12.00@16.00
Veal calves.....	20.00@23.00
Butcher bulls.....	9.00@11.00
Heavy calves.....	9.00@11.00
Veal calves.....	13.00@14.75

HOGS.

Prime light butchers.....	\$17.50@17.85
Fair to fancy light.....	17.40@17.85
Med. wt. butchers, 200-240 lbs.....	17.50@17.80
Heavy wt. butchers, 240-400 lbs.....	17.40@17.60
Choice heavy packing.....	17.00@17.40
Rough heavy packing.....	16.75@17.00
Pigs, fair to good.....	15.50@16.50
Stags, subject to 70 lbs. dockage.....	17.00@18.25

SHEEP.

Good to choice wethers.....	\$14.50@16.75
Good to choice ewes.....	12.00@16.00
Yearlings.....	15.00@19.60
Western lambs, good to choice.....	18.00@21.00
Colorado lambs.....	20.00@21.25
Native lambs, good to choice.....	18.00@20.00
Shorn lambs.....	15.50@17.75
Shorn wethers.....	13.00@15.50

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKETS

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1918.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	\$47.75	\$47.85	\$47.10	\$47.85
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	25.70	25.70	25.55	25.60
July.....	26.00	26.00	25.90	25.92
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	24.17	24.17	24.05	24.05
July.....	24.70	24.70	24.52	24.52

MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1918.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	47.82	48.05	47.82	48.00
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	25.60	25.70	25.55	25.67
July.....	25.87	26.05	25.85	25.97
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	24.05	24.12	23.97	24.10
July.....	24.45	24.60	24.45	24.57

TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1918.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	47.90	47.90	47.80	47.85
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	25.65	25.62	25.55	25.60
July.....	25.85	25.97	25.85	25.92
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	24.02	24.05	23.95	24.05
July.....	24.50	24.55	24.45	24.52

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1918.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	47.90	48.07	47.40	47.45
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	25.62	25.70	25.37	25.42
July.....	25.97	26.05	25.62	25.70
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	24.02	24.15	23.72	23.75
July.....	24.52	24.62	24.10	24.15

THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1918.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	47.45	47.50	47.25	47.40
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	25.40	25.40	25.12	25.20
July.....	25.70	25.70	25.37	25.47
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	23.70	23.75	23.27	23.27
July.....	24.15	24.17	23.75	23.75

FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1918.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	47.27	47.60	47.25	47.60
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	25.10	25.15	25.00	25.15
July.....	25.40	25.45	25.30	25.42
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	23.25	23.40	23.22	23.37
July.....	23.72	23.87	23.67	23.82

†Bid. ‡Asked.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Beef.

Native Rib Roast.....	80	@ 35
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	55	@ 40
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	40	@ 50
Native Pot Roasts.....	25	@ 30
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	22	@ 25
Beef Stew.....	18	@ 28
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	23	@ 25
Corned Rumps, Native.....	23	@ 25
Corned Ribs.....	23	@ 18
Corned Flanks.....	23	@ 18
Round Steaks.....	28	@ 36
Round Roasts.....	22	@ 25
Shoulder Steaks.....	24	@ 25
Shoulder Roasts.....	22	@ 25
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	22	@ 20

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy.....	35	@ 38
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	25	@ 30
Legs, fancy.....	35	@ 38
Stew.....	20	@ 25
Chops, shoulder, per lb.....	28	@ 30
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.....	40	@ 45
Chops, French, each.....	40	@ 45

Mutton.

Legs.....	22	@ 25
Stew.....	18	@ 18
Shoulders.....	22	@ 22
Hind Quarters.....	25	@ 28
Fore Quarters.....	18	@ 22
Rib and Loin Chops.....	30	@ 35
Shoulder Chops.....	25	@ 28

Pork.

Pork Loins.....	30	@ 32
Pork Chops.....	30	@ 35
Pork Shoulders.....	30	@ 35
Pork Tenderloins.....	30	@ 35
Pork Butts.....	28	@ 30
Spare Ribs.....	28	@ 30
Hocks.....	20	@ 20
Pigs' Heads.....	18	@ 18
Leaf Lard.....	30	@ 30

Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	25	@ 28
Fore Quarters.....	16	@ 20
Legs.....	25	@ 28
Breasts.....	20	@ 25
Shoulders.....	20	@ 22
Cutlets.....	20	@ 20
Rib and Loin Chops.....	30	@ 35

Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	18	@ 18
Tallow.....	7	@ 7
Bones, per cwt.....	14	@ 14
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	30	@ 30
Calfskins, under 18 lbs. (deacons).....	15	@ 15
Kips.....	15	@ 15

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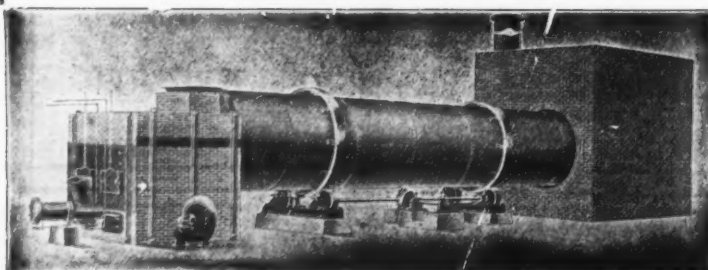
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CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Prime native steers	22	@ 23
Good native steers	21	@ 22
Native steers, medium	19 1/2	@ 20 1/2
Hellows, good	18 1/2	@ 19 1/2
Cows	15	@ 17
Hind Quarters, choice		@ 26
Fore Quarters, choice		@ 20

Beef Cuts.

Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	@ 40
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	@ 38
Steer Loins, No. 1	@ 32
Steer Loins, No. 2	@ 28
Steer Short Loins, No. 2	@ 38
Steer Loin Ends (hips)	23
Steer Loin Ends, No. 2	@ 23
Cow Short Loins	22
Cow Loin Ends (hips)	@ 15
Cow Loin	17
Sirloin Butts, No. 3	@ 24
Strip Loins, No. 3	@ 18
Steer Ribs, No. 1	@ 25
Steer Ribs, No. 2	@ 24
Cow Ribs, No. 1	@ 20
Cow Ribs, No. 2	@ 19
Cow Ribs, No. 3	@ 16
Rolls	@ 23
Steer Round, No. 1	@ 18 1/2
Steer Round, No. 2	@ 18 1/4
Cow Round	@ 14 1/2
Flank Steak	@ 20
Rump Butts	@ 17
Steer Chucks, No. 1	@ 19
Steer Chucks, No. 2	@ 18 1/2
Cow Chucks	@ 16 1/2
Boneless Chucks	@ 18 1/2
Steer Plates	@ 15 1/2
Medium Plates	@ 15
Briskets, No. 1	@ 18 1/2
Briskets, No. 2	@ 15
Shoulder Clods	@ 20
Steer Navel Ends	14 1/2
Cow Navel Ends	@ 14
Fore Shanks	@ 10
Hind Shanks	@ 8
Hanging Tenderloins	@ 8 1/2
Trimlings	@ 15

Beef Product.

Brains, per lb.	9	@ 10
Tongues		@ 11
Sweetbreads	18 1/2	@ 24
ox Tail, per lb.	10	@ 11
Fresh tripe, plain		@ 7
Fresh Tripe, H. O.		@ 8
Livers	8 1/2	@ 11
Kidneys, per lb.		@ 8 1/2

Veal.

Heavy Carcasses, Veal	15	@ 18
Light Carcasses	18	@ 20
Good Carcasses	21	@ 23
Good Saddles	25	@ 27
Medium Racks	12 1/2	@ 13
Good Racks	18	@ 19

Veal Product.

Brains, each	8 1/2	@ 11
Sweetbreads	22 1/2	@ 40
Calf Livers	21	@ 24

Lamb.

Good Cull Lambs	@ 28 1/2
Round Dressed Lambs	@ 30 1/2
Saddles, Cull	@ 32
R. D. Lamb Fores	@ 28
Cull Lamb Fores	@ 27
B. D. Lamb Saddles	@ 33
Lamb Prices, per lb.	18
Lamb Tongues, each	@ 4
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.	@ 25

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	.....	@ 28
Good Sheep	.....	@ 27
Medium Saddles	.....	@ 30
Good Saddles	.....	@ 32
Good Fores	.....	@ 24
Medium Racks	.....	@ 24
Mutton Legs	.....	@ 32
Mutton Loins	.....	@ 30
Mutton Stew	.....	@ 21
Sheep Tongues, each	.....	@ 4
Sheep Heads, each	.....	11 1/2 @ 12

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	.....	@ 25 1/2
Pork Loins	.....	27 1/2 @ 28
Leaf Lard	.....	@ 26 1/2
Tenderloins	.....	@ 34
Spare Ribs	.....	14 @ 14 1/2
Butts	.....	@ 22 1/2
Hocks	.....	@ 18
Trimming	.....	@ 17
Extra Lean Trimming	.....	@ 23
Tails	.....	@ 15 1/2
Snouts	.....	@ 12
Pigs' Feet	.....	@ 6
Pigs' Heads	.....	@ 13 1/2
Rinde Bones	.....	@ 9
Check Meat	.....	@ 18
Hog Livers, per lb.	.....	@ 17 1/2
Neck Bones	.....	3 1/2 @ 4
Skinned Shoulders	.....	@ 6 1/2
Pork Hearts	.....	21 1/2 @ 22
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	.....	@ 11 1/2
Pork Tongues	.....	@ 21
Slip Bones	.....	@ 11
Tail Bones	.....	@ 11
Brains	.....	@ 11
Rackfat	.....	10 1/2 @ 11
Hams	.....	@ 28
Calas	.....	@ 29
Bellies	.....	@ 23

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	@ 17
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	@ 16 1/2
Choice Bologna	@ 17
Frankfurters	@ 21 1/2
Liver, with beef and pork	@ 15 1/2
Tongue and blood	@ 22 1/2
Minced Sausage	@ 12
New England Style Luncheon Sausage	@ 21 1/2
Prepared Luncheon Sausage	@ 24 1/2
Special Compressed Sausage	@ 20 1/2
Berliner Sausage	@ 21
Oxford Lean Butts	@ 35 1/2
Polish Sausage	@ 20 1/2
Garlic Sausage	@ 20 1/2
Country Smoked Sausage	@ 19 1/2
Country Sausage, fresh	@ 22 1/2
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	@ 19 1/2
Pork Sausage, short link	@ 20
Boneless lean butts in casings	@ 40 1/2
Luncheon Roll	@ 21 1/2
Delicatessen Leaf	@ 19 1/2
Jellied Roll	@ 20

Summer Sausage.

D'Arles, new goods	@ 38
German Salami	@ 35
Italian Salami (new goods)	@ 30
Holsteiner	@ 32 1/2
Metwurst	@ 31
Farmer	@ 33
Cervelat, new	@ 37 1/2

Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kits	@ 2.30
Bologna, 1/2 @ 1/2	3.00 @ 10.50
Pork, link, kits	@ 2.50
Pork, links, 1/2 @ 1/2	3.30 @ 11.55
Polish sausage, kits	@ 2.50
Polish sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2	3.45 @ 12.00
Frankfurts, kits	@ 2.00
Frankfurts, 1/2 @ 1/2	3.00 @ 12.75
Blood sausage, kits	@ 2.50
Blood sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2	3.10 @ 11.50
Liver sausage, kits	@ 2.50
Liver sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2	3.30 @ 11.00
Head cheese, kits	@ 2.45
Head cheese, 1/2 @ 1/2	3.25 @ 11.25

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 337-lb. barrels	\$14.50
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	13.80
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	16.00
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	—
Pickled Pork Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	—
Sheep Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	69.50

CANNED MEATS.

Corned, boiled and roast beef, No. 1/2	Per doz.
Corned, boiled and roast beef, No. 1	4.10
Corned, boiled and roast beef, No. 2	7.95
Corned, boiled and roast beef, No. 6	25.50 @ 31.00
Corned beef hash, No. 1/2	1.50
Corned beef hash, No. 1	2.00
Hamburger steak and onions, No. 1/2	1.75
Hamburger steak and onions, No. 1	2.85
Vienna Sausage, No. 1/2	1.25
Vienna Sausage, No. 1	3.00

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case	\$3.50
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case	6.75
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in case	12.00
16-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in case	21.00

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels	@ 40.00
Plate Beef	@ 39.00
Prime Mess Beef	@ 40.00
Mess Beef	@ 39.00
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	@ 42.00
Rump Butts	@ 51.00
Mess Pork	@ 55.00
Clear Fat Backs	@ 49.50
Family Back Pork	@ 49.50
Bean Pork	@ 43.50

LARD.

Pure lard, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.	@ 28 3/4
Pure lard	@ 27 3/4
Lard, substitute, tes.	@ 24
Lard compounds	@ 23 1/2
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	@ 22 1/2
Cooks' and bakers' shortening tubs	@ 27 3/4
Barrels, 1/2 c. over tierces, half barrels, 1/2 c. over tierces	
tubers: tubs and palls, 10 to 50 lbs., 1/2 c. to 1 c. over tierces	

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago	25 1/2 @ 27
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.	28 1/2 @ 30
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2 @ 5 lbs.	@ 29 1/2
Shortenings, 30 @ 60 lb. tubs	@ 22
Nut margarine, prints, 1 lb.	@ 28

DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4 c. less.)	
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	@ 27.30
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	@ 27.15
Rib Bellies, 20 @ 25 avg.	@ 26.50
Fat Backs, 10 @ 12 avg.	@ 21.90
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.	@ 25.15
Fat Backs, 14 @ 16 avg.	@ 25.65
Extra Short Cleats	@ 26.30
Extra Short Ribs	@ 26.20
D. S. Short Cleats, 20 @ 25 avg.	@ 31.05
Butts	@ 20.05
Bacon meat, 1/2 c. more	

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	@ 30 1/2
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	@ 30
Skinned Hams	@ 31 1/2
Calas, 4 @ 6 lbs., avg.	@ 23 1/2
Calas, 6 @ 12 lbs., avg.	@ 22 1/2
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 lbs., avg.	@ 27
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	@ 47
Dried Beef Sets	@ 32 1/2
Wide, 10 @ 12 avg., and strip, 5 @ 6 avg.	@ 38 1/2

Wide, 5 @ 6 avg., and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.	@ 40
Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12 avg., and strip, 4 @ 6 avg.	@ 33
Dried Beef Inside	@ 34
Dried Beef Knuckles	@ 32
Dried Beef Outside	@ 31
Skinned Balled Hams	@ 41
Regular Balled Hams	@ 40
Balled Calas	@ 35
Cooked Loin Rolls	@ 38
Cooked Balled Shoulder	@ 35

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Beef rounds, per set	@ 14
Beef exports, rounds	@ 20
Beef middles, per set	@ 28
Beef hungs, per piece	@ 14
Beef weasands	@ 8 1/2
Beef bladders, medium	@ 60
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	@ 95
Hog casings, free of salt, regular	@ 95
Hog casings, f. o. s., extra narrow	—
Hog middles, per set	@ 22
Hog bungs, export	@ 21
Hog bungs, large	@ 12
Hog bungs, medium	@ 9
Hog bungs, narrow	@ 6
Hog stomachs, per piece	@ 10
Imported wide sheep casings	—
Imported medium wide sheep casings	—
Imported medium sheep casings	—

*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	6.45 @ 6.50
Hoof meal, per unit	6.00 @ 6.10
Concentrated tankage, ground	6.00 @ 6.10
Ground tankage, 11%	6.35 @ 6.40
Ground tankage, 9 and 20%	6.15 @ 6.20
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	6.00 @ 6.10
Ground tankage, 6 1/2 and 30%	4.00 @ 45.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	33.00 @ 34.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	25.00 @ 28.00

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, per ton	195.00 @ 205.00
Horns, black, per ton	60.00 @ 65.00
Horns, striped, per ton	60.00 @ 65.00
Horns, white, per ton	75.00 @ 80.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. av., per ton	60.00 @ 65.00
Round shin bones, 38-40 lbs., av. per ton	60.00 @ 65.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs., av. per ton	75.00 @ 85.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs., av. per ton	150.00 @ 155.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton	35.00 @ 37.50

LARD.

Prime steam, cash	@ 25.52 1/2
Prime steam, loose	@ 24.62 1/2
Leaf	@ 23.75
Compound	@ 22.50
Neutral lard	27.50 @ 27.75

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	19	@ 19 1/2
Tallow	18	@ 18 1/2
Grease, yellow	16	@ 16 1/2
Grease, A white	17 1/2	@ 17 1/2

OILS.

Oleo oil, extra	24	@ 24 1/2
Oleo oil, No. 2	23	@ 23 1/2
Oleo stock	20	@ 21 1/2
Linseed, per gal.	1.54	@ 1.55
Corn oil, loose	16 1/2	@ 16 3/4
Soya bean oil, seller tank, f. o. b. coast	16 1/2	@ 16 3/4

TALLOW.

Edible	@ 18
Prime Country	—
Packers' Prime	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Packers' No. 1	16 1/2 @ 17
Packers' No. 2	14 1/2 @ 15

GREASES.

White, choice	16 1/2	@ 17
White, "A"	16 1/2	@ 16 1/2
White, "B"	16	@ 16 1/2
Bone, naphtha extracted	12	@ 13 1/2
Crackling	16	@ 16 1/2
House	15	@ 15 1/2
Yellow	15 1/2	@ 15 3/4
Brown	12 1/2	@ 13
Glycerine, C. P.	67	@ 68
Glycerine, dynamite	65	@ 65
Glycerine, crude soap	43	@ 46
Glycerine, candle	nom.	50 @ 51

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose, Chicago	@ 20
P. S. Y., soap grade, f. o. b. Texas	19 1/2 @ 19 1/2
Soap stock, bbls., concn., 62 @ 65 f. a., Tex.	@ 8 1/2
Soap stock, loose, reg., 5 % f. a. Tex.	5 @ 5 1/2

COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels, black iron hoops	1.70 @ 1.75
Oak pork barrels, black iron hoops	1.75 @ 1.80
Ash pork barrels, galv. iron hoops	1.90 @ 1.95
Red oak lard tierces	2.75 @ 2.80
White oak lard tierces	2.80 @ 2.90
White oak ham tierces	@ 4.00

PRICES F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Refined saltpetre, granulated	@ 31
Refined saltpetre, crystals	@ 35
Refined nitrate of soda, gran., f. o. b. N. Y.	@ 6 1/2
Refined nitrate of soda, crystals	@ 6 1/2
Sugar	—
White, clarified	@ 7
Yellow, clarified	@ 7
Plantation, granulated	@ 7

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Salt—	
Ashton, in sacks, 224 lbs.	3.40
Ashton, car lots, per sack	3.20
English packing, T. H. & Co., car lots, per sack	—
English packing, Chebire, car lots, per sack	—
English packing, pure dried, vacuum	@ 65
English packing, Liverpool ground alum, per sack	—
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	8.70
Michigan, medium car lots, per ton	9.70

Prices f. o. b. Chicago.

*Stocks exhausted.

Retail Section

PRACTICAL TALKS WITH SHOP BUTCHERS

Points to Consider in Buying a Refrigerating Machine

Written for The National Provisioner by A. C. Schueren.

The buying of a refrigerating machine presents many a perplexing problem to the retailer. Which machine shall he buy?

Each manufacturer points out some features of his machine which appeal to him. But no more has he heard about it from one salesman, than another one tells him about superior features in his particular machine. He has seen various makes of machines in operation at other stores, and the owners are all satisfied, which makes the problem still more perplexing.

Which machine shall he buy? He has estimates from several concerns, and there is considerable difference in the price. Is the lowest-price machine the most logical for him to buy? These and many other questions the retailer has to answer, and a careful reading of this article may help him to decide these questions.

To begin with, the refrigerating machines which are on the market today are all good, so to speak. If they were not, the manufacturers would not exist very long. The leading concerns in the ice machine line are mostly houses which have been established for many years, and they can point out to the retailer many successful installations they have made.

Whenever you hear some man tell you that Mr. So-and-So has a poor machine, and that it is not working right, you will probably discover upon investigation that the owner of this particular machine is not properly operating it, and even may be neglecting the apparatus so that it cannot give the very best results. It is not always the machine which is at fault; mostly it is the man who runs it.

Which points should the retailer consider when deciding upon a refrigerating machine? The points to consider for the buyer of a refrigerating plant may be summarized as follows:

- 1—The reliability and reputation of the concern.
- 2—The financial responsibility of the firm.
- 3—The price in relation to the apparatus.

The Reliability of the Manufacturer.

The retailer can quickly satisfy himself by investigating the standing of the concern. As in most any line of business, the ice machine field has seen many firms come and go.

Not so many years ago a concern in the Middle West sprang up. On the surface it appeared as if this concern would become one of the leaders in the business. A great number of machines were sold, but after a few years the concern went into the hands of a receiver.

Where was Mr. Butcher to get the repair parts for this machine? Many a retailer had to shut down his plant and wait days and days to have extra parts made up. Some concern on the Western coast had bought the

patterns, and it became necessary to get them from there whenever required.

This shows that the reliability of a concern is of considerable importance in selecting a machine. In fact, it is of the utmost importance that the concern, with whom you do business should possess your fullest confidence. No matter how explicitly a specification may be written out, there are many little details which may turn up later, and you can rest assured that a good reliable firm will give you a first-class installation without having every nail or coil hanger specified in the contract.

The Character of the Salesman.

What is of equal importance is the salesman who tries to sell you the plant. If he knows his business he will first of all find out if it will pay the retailer to install a machine.

The writer knows of many markets where the owners wanted to buy refrigerating machines. A careful study of the conditions convinced the salesman that it would not pay the owner to install the plant.

The salesman pointed out to the retailer that his cooler was in a bad condition on account of the poor insulation, and advised him that it would not pay him to install a plant unless he would insulate the cooler with at least two inches of cork. Without going into much in the way of insulation details he could quickly convince the retailer of the advantage of doing this. However, he would not consider selling the market man the plant except he would do this.

Two other salesmen had been to see this retailer, and even had submitted figures. They had looked at the cooler, but thought it would do. It is but natural that the market man gave the contract to the salesman

who refused to sell him the plant until he had safeguarded himself. Why? Because he had confidence in him.

Financial Responsibility of the Concern.

In conjunction with the reliability and reputation of a concern one should also consider the financial responsibility of the firm. It is of equal importance. When you buy a refrigerating machine, the firm which sells the plant does not consider it sold until one year thereafter. Then its guarantee expires; and in a year's time many things can happen to this machine.

No matter how perfect the machine may be, there is at some time or other a part which may get out of order. Furthermore, in case the plant does not come up to the guarantee in the contract, is the concern in such a financial position as to be able to replace it? It is advisable to make sure of this.

The following may illustrate this better. A few years ago a certain refrigerating machine and system sprang up on the market. It was advertised rather extensively, and exploited some great features in the advertising. It was stated that it could be operated at almost no cost, with no attention, etc., and quite a few machines were sold in the East.

The seller of the apparatus had no factory or shop, but had the various parts manufactured in other plants and assembled them at the place of installation. Furthermore, his financial resources must have been limited, as he secured with every contract one-third of the sale price. The other third was usually paid when the material was on the ground, and the balance when the plant was turned over to the owner after the test run.

In other words, the seller had the entire price of the plant in his pocket when the machine was installed. This method of paying for plant is in line with the policies of many other manufacturers, and is perfectly good, providing they are financially responsible. As soon as the plant is installed the responsibility of the concern becomes of real value.

An Invention That Caused Bankruptcy.

In the above-mentioned case a plant was installed in a Southern city. It worked fine for the first week or two, but after a real hot spell the plant proved itself entirely inadequate, and furthermore the operation cost was excessive, and much above the estimated figure given by the inventor.

What was the owner to do? He advised the inventor of the facts. The latter came and visited the plant and tried to remedy the faults, but could not do it. In other words, the plant was to a great extent an experiment on the part of the inventor, but it would not work as well in practice as in theory.

The result was that this plant, which was also to furnish refrigeration to many other coolers in a market, actually put the owner in the hands of a receiver, as he could not

Who Suffers Hardship?

As a nation we have drafted men to fight for us. That means we have chosen them to suffer hardship and to sacrifice life, if need be, to protect us and our interests. This places upon each one of us an equal obligation to suffer whatever hardships are necessary to give them all the equipment they need for success.

Buy Liberty Bonds. This is not a hardship; it's an advantage; a government-guaranteed investment, paying $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent interest.

furnish refrigeration at the figure he had contracted for, because the machinery cost too much to operate.

He tried to sue the inventor, but there was nothing to recover on, as the assets consisted mostly in inventions as they applied to this certain refrigerating apparatus. If the marketman had bought the plant of a financially reliable concern, they would have surely lived up to the form of their contract and made good any faults on their part.

The prospective buyer of a refrigerating machine should not pay too much attention to new inventions as offered by irresponsible concerns, as the leading ice machine firms in this country will surely have them, if they are worth having.

An accident can happen to the best refrigerating machine by not giving it due attention or fooling with it. When accidents do happen, it is usually due to carelessness on the part of the operator. Many retailers seem to think that refrigerating machines are rather dangerous things. But then they may also consider their automobiles dangerous, or the gas in their homes. It would be rather foolish to throw a match in a gasoline tank, or to leave a gas cock open in a bedroom overnight. Both these actions may have a very detrimental effect on the party trying them; and the same applies to a refrigerating machine.

The Price of the Machine.

Now comes another very hard question for the layman to decide—the price of the plant and its relation to the apparatus. In fact, it may be a great puzzle to the buyer when, for instance, he has four estimates, and he finds that the lowest is \$1,000 and the highest, say, \$1,400. The contracts read almost alike.

Where is the difference? This is a question the buyer tries to discover. He knows that all the machines seem good, they all promise to do the work as specified, and still there is the difference in price. How is it that there can be such a difference on a sale amounting to a thousand dollars?

In the first place it may be possible that the lowest bidder is in a position to furnish the plant at a lower figure, as his manufacturing facilities may be such that the apparatus cost him less, and naturally he can sell it at a lower price. However, an investigation shows the buyer that some of the other concerns are also very efficient in their manufacturing methods, that they sell more machines, and it is reasonable to assume that their overhead expense is less than the other concern. Where does the discrepancy come in?

As it is in almost every line, so it is in the ice machine field. You pay for what you get, and a very careful analysis of the specifications may bring out the reason for the difference. If the buyer has satisfied himself as to the type of machine he wants, then he has only done one part of his job.

Even if the machine may be considered the heart of the entire system, it loses considerable of its importance when you consider the other apparatus which makes up the plant. The receiver, the condenser, the coils, the fittings, the motor or engine, the belt and the installation—all these various parts

must correspond, and be of the proper size in order to get the most successful plant.

These are also points where the difference in price may occur. Furthermore, a careful comparison of the various other items may have a decided influence upon the economical operation of the plant.

Many Other Items to Consider.

Starting with the compressor or the ammonia pump, the buyer should see if they are all figuring on the same size machine. How do the bore and stroke compare? At what speed do the machines operate?

How do the receivers compare in size? And the very important condenser? Is one as large as the other? Upon the condensing surface of the condenser depends a great deal the economical operation of a plant. Be careful to give this your attention.

Another item where a large difference in price may occur is the power. If a motor is furnished, what make is it? And what is the speed? There is considerable difference in the price of a high and low speed motor, and if one manufacturer offers and specifies a high speed motor his price may be considerably lower.

What belting is furnished, leather double or single? Or composition? Is it adapted to the place where the machine is to operate? What length belt is furnished? Is one furnishing a longer belt than the other?

How many coils are furnished in the coolers? How many square feet of brine tank? What kind of coils are furnished? Are they extra heavy? Full weight? Steel or wrought iron? Are they continuously welded, or fitted with return bends? What material are the tanks made of?

There seems to be a considerable difference in the number of feet of coils which are furnished and the buyer should satisfy himself as to who furnishes the most, for, as in many other transactions, it is at all times advisable to get a little more than just enough to do the work.

Other questions to decide are the following: Who furnishes the foundation? Water and sewer connections? Drayage? Wiring or steam connections? Pipe covering?

If the prospective buyer will consider all these points in selecting a refrigerating machine, he cannot fail to secure the right machine at the right price. But the reputation and the reliability of the concern are of the utmost importance. If you have confidence in the ice machine salesman, and you believe that he knows his business, trust him and his company—and they will not disappoint the man who is willing to pay a fair price for a good job.

MUST TAKE WHAT THEY CAN GET

Under the meat rationing system which went into effect this month in England butcher shops are posting notices of which the following is a copy:

MEAT RATIONING.

We are not responsible for the quality of meat sold at this establishment. Under the rationing scheme we must take whatever is allocated to us.

Both butcher and customer must make the best of what is at their disposal, and be thankful they have that, such as it is.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

George H. Phelps' meat market in Batavia, N. Y., has been seriously damaged by fire.

R. W. Meyer sold his butcher shop in Denver, Iowa, to a Mr. Stiles of Waverly, Iowa.

The meat market at 186 Huron street, Milwaukee, Wis., conducted by Charles Marconi, has been damaged by fire.

D. P. Johnson will open a meat market on West Franklin street, Hagerstown, Md.

Samuel N. Crocker, who conducted a meat market on Main street, Wareham, Mass., for a number of years, died at his home, after a long illness.

E. J. Tallman is to open in Delaware, Okla., as The Sanitary Meat Market.

C. E. Rosenquist has sold his meat market in Hamilton, Kan., to Paul Fellay.

F. G. Sisson has purchased the Shenk Meat Market, Yates Center, Kan., and put his brother, Bert Sisson, in charge.

Jacob Giesler has purchased a building in Galena, Kan., and will put in a butcher shop.

John Sack has closed his meat market in McBride, Mich., and will devote his entire attention to his market in Edmore, Mich.

R. J. Ruschman, a meat dealer of 807 South Division avenue, Grand Rapids, Mich., has added a line of groceries.

Burnap & Mutchler have added a line of groceries to their meat business in Sparta, Mich.

Etie's Market has been destroyed in a fire which destroyed much property at Sulphur, La.

D. Enos has sold out his butcher shop in Holdrege, Neb.

E. Dawson has purchased an interest in the meat and grocery business of B. L. Gibson at St. Johns, Ariz.

The Anaheim Meat & Provision Co. is opening a meat market in Seal Beach, Cal.

W. B. Wilson is putting in a stock of meats and groceries at 405 Railroad street, Independence, Kan.

John Grolach has disposed of his grocery stock in La Crosse, Kan., and will devote his entire attention to meats.

C. C. Wise has opened a meat market in the Peeler grocery store, Clinton, Okla.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed by Arthur Ritchie, butcher at 1892 Morris avenue, Bronx, New York, N. Y.

The meat market of Fritz Mengel at Fourth and Western avenue, Davenport, Iowa, has been damaged by fire.

S. C. Dodge has moved his meat market to the Mohr & Scharf building in Cambria, Wis.

J. G. Schaefer, a retired meat dealer of Saginaw, Mich., died after an illness of some duration. Mr. Schaefer was born in Heidelberg, Germany, in 1845, and is survived by four daughters and two sons.

George Ott sold his meat market at Clear Lake, Iowa, to Carl Locke.

J. H. Welscher & Sons have sold out their meat business in Fontanelle, Iowa, to John Bowman.

A. S. Lumsden purchased Harry Lukin's meat market in Milo, Iowa.

Hastings & Frisbie, who conducted a meat market in Maple Rapids, Mich., have disposed of their market to C. E. Reist and Clyde Decker.

P. O. Jacobson has been succeeded in the meat business at Cyrus, Minn., by Henry Peterson.

Peter Christman sold his grocery and meat market in Tomas, Wis., to Herman Birkholz.

M. Fleuter has closed his meat market in East Troy, Wis., and gone to Burlington, Wis., where he will again engage in the same business.

Felix Rozmarek will open a meat market in St. Cloud, Minn.

New York Section

A. E. Bump and C. H. Kane of the Swift construction department at Boston were in New York this week.

Arthur Ritchie, butcher at No. 1892 Morris avenue, Bronx, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of \$784 and assets of \$39.

Hjalmar E. Erickson, who succeeded E. S. La Bart as advertising manager of Morris & Company, was in New York this week on special business.

W. R. Brown of the law department of Wilson & Company and George A. Blair of the traffic department were in New York during the week.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending April 13, 1918, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 19.79 cents per pound.

Brooklyn butchers are hustling for the Third Liberty Loan, and under chairman Charles Grismer's direction have already secured over \$25,000 in pledges.

President Joseph Ryan of the Cincinnati Abattoir Company was a visitor to New York again last week. This company's heavy business keeps the head of the concern on the jump.

Stephen D. Fry, the field general of the J. B. Ford Company, Wyandotte, Mich., manufacturers of the famous Wyandotte Cleaner and Cleanser, was a visitor to New York last week.

Abe Frank, the First Avenue calfshead king, says the man who refuses to buy Liberty Bonds ought to be chased off the avenue into the East River. And Abe is some chaser, when it comes to that!

The National Live Stock Exchange will hold its annual convention in New York City on May 16, 17 and 18, at the Hotel McAlpin. This organization, composed of livestock commission men, has never met in the East.

Charles E. Ehler, a veteran Wallabout Market meat wholesaler, died at his home in Brooklyn last Friday at the age of 64 years. He had been a figure in the trade for more than a quarter of a century.

President Thomas E. Wilson of Wilson & Company was in New York this week in attendance upon a meeting of the board of directors. He left on Wednesday to participate in the Foreign Trade convention at Cincinnati.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending April 13, 1918, by the New York City Department of Health: Meat—

Manhattan, 1,394½ lbs.; Brooklyn, 100 lbs.; total, 1,494½ lbs. Poultry—Manhattan, 512 lbs.

One of the finest bulls seen on the New York market for years was offered for sale this week in the coolers of Meyer Kornblum of West Washington Market. The hindquarters weighed 300 lbs. each and were unusually fat and of a fine color. Plenty of round steak there! When Kornblum wants anything he doesn't allow weight or price to stand in his way.

The new hours for the wholesale markets and branch houses in New York City went into effect this week. They are from 7 a. m. to 3 p. m., and in many instances are causing dissatisfaction. Some of the dealers would prefer them to be from 6 to 2, or even from 5 to 1, particularly during the warm weather, so that food stuffs could be carted in the cool of the day. Many shop keepers buy before opening and cart their meat home with them, which they can not do if the wholesale houses are not open before 7 a. m.

It has often been mentioned that many of the small shops in side streets, or other seemingly out-of-the-way locations in large cities, do a very large business, or have a particularly fine class of customers, for which there must be a good reason considering the many disadvantages such shops are under. The reasons are usually these: Courtesy, service and quality. Among many such shops may be mentioned that of George Thoma, at No. 240 East 56th street, New York City. Mr. Thoma worked in the shop of which he is now the proprietor for fourteen years, and in that time there has been only one standard of quality. In the three years of his management he has faithfully lived up to these business methods, and the result is a fine trade in a small shop. The quality of his goods is so well known that they literally sell themselves. His customers long ago stopped asking for quality; they get it without the asking, and they know it, and are perfectly willing to pay the price. Quality and service mean much nowadays.

Send in All Names!

The Meat Trades Liberty Loan Committee is trying to reach everybody. If you have been overlooked, don't fail to let the Committee know. Even if you have subscribed, through your bank or any other way, send in your name and the amount just the same. The Meat Trades Committee will get the credit for it.

Everybody pull together for that Ten Million!

NEW YORK CITY AS FOOD DEALER.

In answer to numerous inquiries, the following information relative to the Department of Markets of New York City and the dealing in food by the city, is given. The department was created by laws of New York, Chapter 802, known as the Farms & Markets Law, which became a law on June 9, 1917. The department was created in New York City by a resolution of the Board of Estimate with the approval of the Board of Aldermen in August, 1917.

The laws of New York, Chapter 813, creating the State Food Commission, August 29, 1917, give the cities the right to buy and sell food and fuel. On October 19, 1917, the Board of Estimate adopted a resolution stating that an emergency existed requiring the city of New York to purchase, store and sell food and fuel. The Board of Aldermen concurred on October 29, 1917. On November 1 the New York Food Commission granted the application of the City of New York the privilege of buying and selling food until further order of the commission, after a vigorous protest by the New York Food Distributors' Association.

On January 1, 1918, Mayor Hylan appointed Rev. J. C. Day as Commissioner of Public Markets in place of Dr. Henry Moskowitz. Dr. Day has recently appointed the following deputy commissioners: Production, Wm. W. Smith, salary \$6,000; Plants and Structure, Wm. P. Mulry, salary \$5,000; Storage and Distribution, Edward J. O'Malley, salary \$5,000; Education, Laura A. Cauble, salary \$5,000.

On March 12 Dr. Day requested a special revenue bond issue for \$50,000 with which to buy and store foodstuffs, to be sold to consumers later. It was referred to the Committee on Finance of the Board of Aldermen. They reported favorably on March 19, but the matter was laid over until the next meeting. On March 26 the Board of Aldermen failed to adopt the resolution appropriating \$50,000, because the necessary three-fourths vote was lacking. The report, however, was restored to the calendar of special orders, and is still pending.

MODEL ABATTOIR AT CAMDEN, N. J.

"The prettiest and neatest abattoir and tank house in the State" is the way A. Schlörer & Sons, of Camden, N. J., describe the new abattoir and tank house they are now adding to their plant. The new cattle-killing room will have the walls lined with white tile, there will be plenty of light and ventilation, and there is not a single piece of wood in the new construction. All floors will be of concrete in the tank house and slaughter house, and the walls of brick.

The tank house will be equipped with rendering tank, vertical vacuum dryer, slush boxes, tankage press, and all modern equipment to make the plant up to the minute. The Brecht Company are equipping the entire plant, including the new beef killing apparatus.

RAINBOW DIVISION ADVISORY TRADES COMMITTEE

Liberty Loan Committee, Second Federal Reserve District

It is the function of the Advisory Trades Committee "Rainbow Division" to Organize the Various Business Interests of New York into compact and efficient working units to sell Liberty Bonds to themselves.

MEAT TRADE DRIVE SPEEDING UP

The Wholesale and Retail Meat Trades Committee on the Third Liberty Loan for New York City is planning to "speed up" the campaign in the meat trades. Thus far the results have not satisfied the committee, and it proposes to get more action.

The goal set for this committee is \$10,000,000. Secretary Leon Dashew reports that up to the middle of this week the total amount of subscriptions reported was less than \$300,000. Of course much of the work up to date has been organization and preparatory work, and it is not expected that its full results will be seen at once. But if the ten million mark is to be reached, the committeemen feel that there will have to be more speed shown in the remaining two weeks of the campaign.

A meeting was called for Friday afternoon at the committee headquarters at No. 7 East

Forty-second street, at which Chairman Leo Joseph expected to have every member present, as well as the chairman of the sub-committees. Reports were to be received, and plans agreed on for carrying on the campaign.

To speed up the work and to insure a personal canvass of the whole meat trade, some of the committee have secured automobiles, and the autos bearing the insignia of the Meat Trades Committee can be found in every part of the city where it is suspected a butcher or other meat dealer might be found.

The committee is co-operating with the Master Butchers' Association, whose support in this patriotic campaign has been most helpful. Great results are expected from the efforts of the master butchers under the able leadership of their chairman, Charles Grismer.

Terms of this Third Liberty Loan are made plain to all who are approached. The bonds carry 4½ per cent. interest and the Government will pay it semi-annually, when the coupons can be cashed at any bank or trust company. They are non-convertible into the bonds of any future issue that may be put out by the Government. In this respect they differ from those of previous issues, which are convertible into the present ones. Provision is also made that all oversubscriptions are

to be kept by the Treasury instead of being returned to the subscriber.

Now is the opportunity for every man in the meat trade to show his patriotism and stand behind the boys at the front. It is seldom that the combination of doing a patriotic duty and helping one's self is found in any one transaction. Both of these things are there, waiting for every Liberty Loan subscriber. Everyone should buy and participate in the benefits of a safe and sure investment, and become a real patriot by helping support the boys at the front.

Now is the time! Take advantage of it!

TANGLEFOOT

THE NON-POISONOUS
FLY DESTROYER



Safe, Sanitary, Sure.
Catches 50,000,000,000
flies each year



A Profit Builder

Meat dealers and provisioners who use Wyandotte Sanitary Cleaner and Cleanser find it to be a profit builder.

This is not surprising for that same quality in



which cleans everything clean not only removes the causes of contamination, but assists also to invite trade by creating so wholesome an atmosphere.

But this is only one of the many desirable features of using this cleaner.

Why not ask your supply man to fill your order for it, and begin now to profit by its many advantages. It Cleans Clean.

Indian in
Circle



in every
package.

The J. B. Ford Co.

Sole Manufacturers

Wyandotte,

Mich.

LARD PAILS

OF
SUPERIOR QUALITY
AT
REASONABLE PRICES
FOR
PROMPT SHIPMENT

JOHNSON-MORSE CAN COMPANY
WHEELING, WEST VA.

SIMONS, DAY & Co.

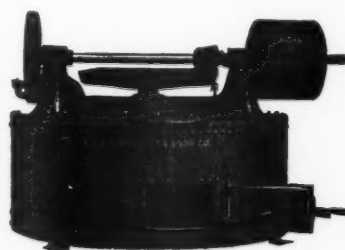
GRAIN - PROVISIONS - STOCKS - BONDS - COTTON

322-330 Postal Telegraph Building

CHICAGO, ILL.

Private Wires
Fast Service

Phone:
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Triumph Steam Dryers

Dry Tankage thoroughly and take little steam and power. Have been used for over 30 years.

The C. O. Bartlett & Snow Co.
Cleveland Ohio 50 Church Street
N. Y. City

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Steers	\$12.00@14.55
Oxen	—@—
Bulls	9.00@12.00
Cows, common to good	4.50@11.00

LIVE CALVES.

Live veals, common to prime	13.00@17.00
Live calves	—@—
Live calves, Southern	—@—
Live calves, culls, per 100 lbs.	10.00@12.00
Live calves, little	—@—

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, unshorn	19.50@20.00
Live lambs, ordinary clipped	@16.50
Live sheep, ewes	—@—
Live sheep, culls	—@—

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@18.75
Hogs, medium	@18.75
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@18.75
Pigs	@18.25
Roughs	@17.25

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy	23 @24
Choice native, light	23 @23½
Native, common to fair	21 @22

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy	23 @23½
Choice native light	20½ @21½
Native, common to fair	21½ @22
Choice Western, heavy	21½ @22
Choice Western, light	21 @22
Common to fair Texas	20 @21
Good to choice heifers	22 @23
Common to fair heifers	21½ @22
Choice cows	20 @21
Common to fair cows	19 @20
Fresh Bologna hams	17 @19

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs	@30	@30
No. 2 ribs	@28	@28
No. 3 ribs	@26	@26
No. 1 loins	@30	@34
No. 2 loins	@28	@31
No. 3 loins	@26	@29
No. 1 hinds and ribs	27 @28	28 @29
No. 2 hinds and ribs	26 @27	27 @27½
No. 3 hinds and ribs	24 @26½	26 @26½
No. 1 rounds	23 @24	23 @23
No. 2 rounds	22 @23	22 @22
No. 3 rounds	20 @21	21 @21
No. 1 chuck	19 @20	20 @20
No. 2 chuck	18 @18½	19 @19
No. 3 chuck	17½ @18	18 @18

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.	@26
Veals, country dressed, per lb.	@23
Western, calves, choice	@25
Western, calves, fair to good	@21
Grassers and butterfisks	@18

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@25
Hogs, 180 lbs.	@25
Hogs, 160 lbs.	@25½
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@25½
Pigs	@26½

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambs, choice	@29
Lambs, good	@28
Lambs, medium to good	@26
Sheep, choice	@23
Sheep, medium to good	@23
Sheep, culls	@21

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.	@31½
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.	@30
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.	@29½
Smoked picnic, light	@24
Smoked picnic, heavy	@24
Smoked shoulders	@25
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.	26 @25
Smoked bacon (rib in)	@28
Dried beef sets	@33
Pickled bellies, heavy	@33

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city	@31
Fresh pork loins, Western	25 @30
Frozen pork loins	24 @28
Fresh pork tenderloins	@32
Frozen pork tenderloins	@31
Shoulders, city	@25
Shoulders, Western	@24
Butts, regular	@26
Butts, boneless	@29
Fresh hams, city	@31
Fresh hams, Western	@22
Fresh picnic hams	@22

BONES, HOOF AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs., per 100 pcs.	80.00@82.50
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs. per 100 pcs.	70.00@72.50
Black hoofs, per tra.	75.00@85.00
Striped hoofs, per ton	75.00@85.00
White hoofs, per ton	85.00@90.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs. per 100 pcs.	@100.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 1's	225.00@240.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 2's	150.00@175.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 3's	100.00@125.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues, L. C. trim'd. 18	@23c. a pound
Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed.	@17c. a pound
Fresh cow tongues	@16c. a pound
Calves' heads, scalded	@65c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal	40 @100c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef	@35c. a pound
Calves' livers	@30c. a pound
Beef kidneys	@15c. a pound
Mutton kidneys	@20c. a pound
Livers, beef	17 @20c. a pound
Oxtails	@14c. a pound
Heart, beef	@13c. a pound
Rolls, beef	18 @21c. a pound
Tenderloin, beef, Western	20 @33c. a pound
Lamb's fries	@12c. a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings	@24c. a pound

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	@8½
Suet, fresh and heavy	@14
Shop bones, per cwt.	25 @35

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle	•
Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle	•
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle	•
Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle	•
Hog, free of salt, tcs. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b. New York	@95
Hog, extra narrow, selected, per lb.	—@—
Hog middles	@22
Hog bungs	—@—
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York	@14
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York	@20
Beef huns, piece, f. o. b. New York	@14
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York	@28
Beef weasands, No. 18, each	@8½
Beef weasands, No. 28, each	@4
Beef bladders small, per dos.	@95

*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white	31	33
Pepper, Sing., black	27	29
Pepper, Penang, white	31	33
Pepper, red	18	21
Allspice	9	11
Cinnamon	28	32
Coriander	17	19
Cloves	52	57
Ginger	25	28
Mace	54	58

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre, granulated, bbls.	@27
Refined saltpetre, crystals, bbls.	@31
Refined nitrate of soda, gran. f. o. b. N. Y.	@6½
Refined nitrate of soda, crystals	@6½

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins	@.55
No. 2 skins	@.53
No. 3 skins	@.51
Branded skins	@.55
Ticky skins	@.35
No. 1 R. M. skins	@.53
No. 2 R. M. skins	@.51
No. 1, 12½-14	@6.85
No. 2, 12½-14	@6.60
No. 1 R. M., 12½-14	@6.60
No. 2 R. M., 12½-14	@6.35
No. 1 kips, 14-18	@7.10
No. 1 R. M., 14-18	@6.85
No. 2 R. M., 14-18	@6.60
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 and over	@7.50
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 and over	@7.25
Branded kips	@5.00
Heavy branded kips	@6.25
Ticky kips	@5.00
Heavy ticky kips	@6.25

Hereafter calfskins from 9 to 12 pounds will be paid for by the pound, actual weight.

DRESSED POULTRY.

TURKEYS.

Dry-packed—12 to box—	
Young toms, dry-packed	32 @34
Young hens, dry-packed	35 @36
Young hens and toms, mixed, dry-pkd., fancy	—@—
Young hens and toms, mixed, dry-pkd., fair to good	—@—
Young hens and toms, mixed, dry-pkd., poor	25 @28
Old hens	—@—
Old toms, Western	33 @35
Turkeys, barrels, frozen—	
Western, dry-pkd., young toms, fancy	@38
Western, dry-pkd., young hens, fancy	@37
Western, dry-pkd., young hens and toms, mixed, fancy	@37
Ohio and Michigan, scalded, young toms, fancy	—@—
Ohio and Mich., scald., young hens, fancy	—@—
Ohio and Mich., scald., old	—@—
Ky. and Tenn., dry-picked, choice	—@—
Ky. and Tenn., dry-picked, young toms	—@—
Ky. and Tenn., scalded, average best	—@—
Ky. and Tenn., poor to fair	—@—
Texas, choice	35 @36
Texas, fair to good	31 @33

CHICKENS.

Fresh, barrels, dry-packed—	
Phila. and L. I. fancy broilers, 3 to 4 lbs. to pair	@70
Western, dry-picked, broilers, per lb.	26 @29
Virginia, milk-fed, mixed weights, per lb.	—@—
Nearby squab broilers, 2 to 2½ lbs. to pair, per pair	75 @1.00

Other Poultry—	
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to dos., per doz.	@7.00

Broilers—Frozen—	
Milk-fed, fancy, 18 to 24 lbs. to doz.	43 @44
Milk-fed, fancy, 25 to 30 lbs. to doz.	37 @38
Corn-fed, fancy, 18 to 24 lbs. to doz.	39 @41
Corn-fed, fancy, 25 to 30 lbs. to doz.	34 @36

Chickens—Frozen, boxes—	
Western, milk-fed, 31 to 36 lbs. to doz.	32 @33
Western, milk-fed, 37 to 42 lbs. to doz.	32 @33
Western, milk-fed, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz.	33 @35
Western, milk-fed, 48 lbs. to doz.	35 @36
Western, milk-fed, 60 lbs. and up to doz.	35 @36
Western, corn-fed, 31 to 36 lbs. to doz.	30 @31
Western, corn-fed, 37 to 42 lbs. to doz.	30 @31
Western, corn-fed, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz.	32 @33
Western, corn-fed, 48 lbs. to doz.	33 @34
Western, corn-fed, 60 lbs. and up to doz.	34 @35

Fowls—Frozen, milk-fed—	
Western, boxes, 60 lbs. and over to doz., dry-picked	34½ @35

Western, boxes, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz., dry-picked	34 @34½
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Western, boxes, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz., dry-picked	32½ @33
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Western, boxes, 38 to 42 lbs. to doz., dry-picked	@32
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Western, boxes, 30 to 35 lbs. to doz., dry-picked	30 @31
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Western, boxes, under 30 lbs. to doz.	29 @30
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Fowls—Frozen, corn-fed—	
Western, 60 lbs. and over to doz., dry-picked	@34

Western, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz., dry-pkd.	33½ @34
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Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz., dry-pkd.	32 @32½
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Western, 38 to 42 lbs. to doz., dry-pkd.	31 @31½
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Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to doz., dry-pkd.	30 @30½
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Western, under 30 lbs. to doz., dry-pkd.	29 @29½
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Frozen old cocks—	
Western prime	28 @29

Ducks—	
Long Island	—@—

LIVE POULTRY.

Broilers, L. I.	—@—
Young roosters, nearby	@35

Fowls	—@—
Roosters, old	@27

Geese	@35
Ducks, Western	@35

BUTTER.

Creamery, extra (92 score)	@44
Creamery, higher (scoring lots)	44½ @45

Creamery, Firsts (scoring lots)	42 @43½
Process, Extras	39½ @40

Process, Firsts	38 @39
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EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras	38 @38½
Fresh gathered, extra firsts	36½ @37

Fresh gathered, firsts	34½ @36
Fresh gathered, seconds	33 @34½

Fresh checks, good to choice	25 @26
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FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50, per ton	@50.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton	@55.00
Dried blood, high grade	@6.00
Nitrate of soda—spot	@5.00
Bone black, discard, sugar house del.	nom. 40.00
New York	nom. 40.00
Ground tankage, N. Y., 9 to 12 per cent. ammonia	6.75 and 10c.
Garbage tankage	@10.50
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. e. ammonia and 15 p. e. bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore	—@—
Foreign fish guano, testing 13 to 14% ammonia and about 10% B. Phos. Lime	—@—
Wet, acidulated, 7 p. e. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory (85c. per unit available phos. acid)	—@—
Sulphate ammonia, for shipment, per 100 lbs. guar., 25%	@7.75
Sulphate ammonia, per 100 lbs. spot guar., 25%	@7.75

